LAST EDITION.

The Montreal Daily Star

CIRCULATION 34,725

VOL. XXV—No. 86. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893. PRICE ONE CENT.

RATES —FOR— CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
All other "WANTED" ads. 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
TO LET HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, cash insertion.
FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PERSONALS, page 5, 2 cents per word; minimum 25 cents each insertion.

All advertisements inserted at the above rates *must be prepaid.*

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Want advertisements received too late for classification will be found on the last page of to-day's "Star."

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN Canada, to take orders for our reliable Canadian-grown nursery stock. Liberal salaries or commission. Special assistance given beginners. Handsome outfit free. Write quickly for terms and begin now. E. O. Graham, Nurseryman, Toronto. 67 28cod

WANTED—100 LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO work at their homes; good prices. No canvassing. Address Standard Manufacturing Co., Lock Box 107, South Framingham, Mass. Enclose stamps. 78 10 eod

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. MUST HAVE REferences. Apply in the evening at 853 Sherbrooke street. 85 4

WANTED—A CRAYON ARTIST ON BROMIDES. Apply 1504 Notre Dame. 73 tf

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE largest, oldest established, best known nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequalled facilities. Pomthill nurseries, Ont., over 700 acres. Established 1842. Stone & Wellington, Montreal, J. W. Beall, Manager, Temple Building. 59 tf

WANTED—FINISHER. A FIRST CLASS GENeral look finisher, one who can forward preferred; permanent job. Best wages. Apply Mortimer & Co., Ottawa, Ont. 80 8

WANTED—SIX FANCY WEAVERS, CROMPTON looms. Good pay. Richelieu Woollen Mill, Chambly Canton, Que. 81 6

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR FAMily of two, not moving this year. 77 German st. 83 4

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, AGE 30, with good connection, 3 years' experience in Ontario, open for engagement. Address "H 1250," STAR office. 83 4

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE FOR DRESSmaking, a neat sewer. 2724 St. Antoine st. 84 3

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID, ABLE TO WAIT ON table. Apply at 176 University street. 84 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WITH GOOD references; no washing. 17 Lincoln ave. 84 3

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, ONE SPEAKING BOTH languages preferred. Must write good hand. Address "J 1283," STAR office. 84 3

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR CLOTHING store, with good practice. Must speak both languages and be a city inhabitant and will bring good references. Apply 2122 Notre Dame st., Montreal. 81 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 40 St. Matthew, after 6 p. m. 85 2

WANTED—CITY AGENT FOR ENGLISH DEpartment British Fire Insurance Company. Liberal terms and desk room provided. Apply Post Office Drawer 2144, City. 85 4

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FOR BABY 2 KINGsold, French or English; can sleep at home. 8 Kingsora avenue, foot Mackay street. 85 2

WANTED—ORGANIST FOR TRINITY CHURCH, Montreal. Applications will be received in writing, stating qualifications, experience and giving references, by Henry Miles, Warden. Drawer 2050, Montreal. 85 2

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY AT 113 Metcalfe st. 85 2

WANTED—SMART BOY FOR OFFICE. APPLY by letter only, to Montreal Rolling Mills Co. 85 2

WANTED —AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY IN OWN handwriting, "Q 1470," STAR office. 85 2

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE YOUTH, WRITing a good hand, quick at figures and acquainted with Custom House work. Apply to Box 1212 Post Office, city. 85 2

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two. Apply 461 St. James street. 85 2

WANTED—A CERTIFIED APPRENTICE, SPEAKing both languages, at McNichols' Pharmacy, 1497 St. Catherine st. 85 2

WANTED—A RELIABLE NURSE. APPLY 39 Lorne avenue. 85 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PLAIN cook and housemaid. Apply between eight and ten o'clock p. m., at 157 Metcalfe st. 85 2

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD LASTERS. STEADY work and good wages the year round. Plenty of houses to rent at $15 to $25 a year. A good opportunity for good mechanics. Correspond or apply to J. D. King & Co., Lewis, Que. 85 6

WANTED—AT 25 LORNE AVENUE, A GENERal servant. 85 3

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ACTIVE MEN AS canvassing agents. Apply to "S 1513," STAR office. 85 6

WANTED — GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, AS nurse for infant. Must sleep and take meals at home. Good wages. Apply, lower tenement, 293 St. Catherine street. 85 2

WANTED—APPRENTICES IN THE MILLINERY line. No. 105 Cathedral st. 85 2

WANTED—FOR RAILWAY OFFICE, TWO bright lads about fifteen or sixteen years of age, who have been through the fifth form in the High School. Address "W 1608," STAR office. 85 2

WANTED—GIRL TO DO INTELLIGENT GIRL'S box shirts. A. H. Sims & Co., Shirt and Collar Mfrs., 54 Latour street. 85 2

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY GIRL, ABOUT 14 years of age, to assist in taking care of one child. Apply 1312 Dorchester st. References required. 86 1

WANTED—YOUNG NURSE GIRL, CAPABLE OF taking care of one child by day, willing to take meals at home, living vicinity Mansfield st. Apply 198 Mansfield. 85 2

WANTED—AT 897 SHERBROOKE ST., AN active young man, to make himself generally useful about house and stable. Must have best of references. 86 3

WANTED—SMALL BOY FOR OFFICE. MUST be steady and obliging, one speaking both languages preferred. Apply 62 Clarke, 203 Cham st. 86 1

WANTED—FOR A TEA STORE, A SMART LAD as clerk, and to make himself generally useful. Must be well recommended. Apply by letter, "Y 1659," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—A DRUG APPRENTICE, WITH ONE year's experience; English-speaking preferred. Address "W 1611," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—FOR A TEA STORE, A SMART LAD as clerk, and to make himself generally useful. Must be well recommended. Apply by letter, "Y 1659," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WORK BY THE DAY. Apply to 744 Notre Dame st. 86 1

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND A FURNACE and cow. Apply STAR office. None need apply unless with good references, after 10 a. m. 86 2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TABLEMAID; also a laundress, one willing to assist with upper housework. City references. Apply 1129 Sherbrooke st. 86 2

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, IMMEdiately. Apply 78 St. Matthew st. 86 1

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN BAR and make himself generally useful, at 342 St. James st. 86 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; PROtestant preferred. Appy 552 Sherbrooke st. 86 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, IMMEDIATEly. 9 Hanover st. 86 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, REference required. Apply at 47 Shuter st. 86 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GENERAL servant, one that knows cooking; no washing; good wages. Apply Osborne House, 34 Osborne st. 86 1

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and help in a toy store. 83 St. Lawrence st. 86 1

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BOY, ONE WHO IS looking for a permanent situation. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., Cameron, Clifton & Co., 442 St. Paul st. 86 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A THOROUGHLY experienced waist hand; also apprentice. Mrs. Boys, 1255a Dorchester st. 86 2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TABLEMAID; also young girl about fourteen, to help in dining room. Arcade Cafe, 2256 St. Catherine street. 86 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, FAMILY OF three. Apply after 4 p. m. 9 Tower st. (1st st. west of St. Mark). 86 1

WANTED—FUR MACHINE OPERATORS. W. Thomas & Co., 33 St. Peter st., upstairs. 86 1

WANTED—STRONG WILLING GIRL TO ASSIST with housework. 1187 St. Denis st. 89 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family, where nurse is kept; no washing. Apply with references. 252 Bishop st. 86 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL OF ABOUT 15 OR 16 years to mind children, and do light housework. Apply 59 Drexel st., St. Louis Park. 86 2

WANTED—2 FIRST CLASS STEAM FITTERS at once. Apply T. Christy, 135 Bleury st. 85 1

WANTED—JOURNEYMAN TAILOR. STEADY work. Good wages. Apply F. Urquhart, tailor, Cookshire, Pro. Que.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 100 University st. 86 1

WANTED—TWO GOOD LIVE AGENTS. BIG money. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m. and 5 and 6 p. m., Room 2, 180 St. James. 86 1

WANTED—OPERATORS FOR SHIRTS AND ladies' white wear; experienced hands only need apply. Good wages guaranteed. Steam power. N. Z. Brais, 9 Lemoine st. 86 3

WANTED—GOOD JOB PRINTER. APPLY P. O. Box 2629. 86 2

WANTED—TABLEMAIDS, AT THE MERCHANTS' Lunch Rooms (Must be recommended.) 24 Hospital street. 86 1

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITRESSES, NONE but experienced hands need apply. 1796 Notre Dame st. 86 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. MUST HAVE city references. Apply 8 Argyle ave. 86 1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR BOOKKEEPERS, clerks, storemen, messengers, janitors, coachmen etc. Apply to Employment Bureau, Young Men's Christian Association. 109 tf

WANTED — BY A QUIET RESPECTABLE young man, strictly temperate, employment of some sort; would prefer place where considerable writing is required. Good penman. Address W. H. F., 76 Sanguinet st. 82 5

WANTED—HAVING 15 YEARS EXPERIENCE in business I beg to offer my services to hold a sample room in Quebec for commercial firm, or manufactory, familiar with English and French. Well acquainted with Quebec and Lower Provinces. Best security and references given. Address "A.L.," 132 Dorchester street, Quebec. 83 5

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL TAILOR, SITUAtion as cutter. First class references. Address "K 1304," STAR office. 84 3

WANTED — BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG man, a position, in a large firm preferred; has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and accounts, speaks and writes both languages; has also a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; occupies a position of trust; strictly temperate. Best city references. Address "K 1300," STAR office. 84 4

WANTED— BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, employment as housekeeper. Address "J 1282," STAR office. 84 3

WANTED—BY DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER, sewing of any kind, cut in or plain, perfect fit guaranteed. Apply No. 4, in rear of 65½ St. Elizabeth street, city. 84 3

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS BARBER, EMployment. Address 1248½ Vitre street. 84 5

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MECHANICAL ENgineer, desirous of making a change, would take charge of works or represent a firm as agent. Good references. Address, "M. 1351" STAR office. 84 6

WANTED—MANITOBA AGENCY, A MANufacturing firm supplying the retail trade direct, who has a resident agent in Winnipeg, who is a first class man and has travellers over territory between Winnipeg and Rocky Mountains, want to hear from one good concern, who want to be well represented in that district. Apply Telephone 1646. 84 3

WANTED — SHORTHAND (IN BOTH LANguages), French, typewriting, bookkeeping, long general office experience, four years in law office; English man (31) with these qualifications seeks position. Address, W., P. O. Box, 1904. 84 6

WANTED—PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING by first class skilled workman. Price for tuning, $1.25 and $1.50. Quotations given for repairing and repolishing. Apply by telephone 2045, or to N. Y. Piano Co's stores, 228 St. James st. 84 6

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, SITUATION as coachman, with references. Apply to 11 Jurors street. 84 3

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day. Apply at 217 St. Martin st. 85 2

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN AND wife are open to an engagement as manager and housekeeper at a summer resort. For particulars address G., 112 Metcalf st, Ottawa. 85 12

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, wife are open to an engagement as manager and housekeeper at a summer resort. For particulars address G., 112 Metcalf st, Ottawa. 85 12

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A position as butler or to make himself generally useful in a good family; good references. Address "Q 1471," STAR office. 85 2

WANTED — BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A position in a private family, or a position of trust in a store, can furnish good recommendation. Address "Q 1472," STAR office. 85 2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FRENCH GARdener. Gorut, 18 St. Charles Borromee or 38 Jacques Cartier square. 85 2

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, engagement, city or country; moderate salary. Address "B 1507," STAR office. 85 3

WANTED — RE-ENGAGEMENT AS HOUSEkeeper by refined English lady, farm and country preferred. References good. Address "S 1512," STAR office. 85 6

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK SPEAKING English, a situation in private family preferred. Address Mme. Viasin, 135 Robin st., Ville Emard. 84 3

WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG RESPECTABLE woman, work by the day of any kind. Address 59 McCord st. 86 1

WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, sewing by the day in ladies' houses. Apply at 903 Cadieux st., near Prince Arthur. References. 86 1

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as night watchman or to make himself generally useful, speak both languages; has good references, total abstainer; steady work required; married, sadly in want; generally worked in factories. Cooper, 307 Logan street, Montreal. 86 1

WANTED—A MAN WISHING TO OBTAIN A situation as coachman, strictly temperate; good city references if required. Address "W 1616," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A SITuation as tailor's cutter; best of references given. Address "X 1640," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC AND EXPERienced business man, an engagement with manufacturers. Address "W 1625," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, situation as maid to a lady going to England, would give services for passage; good sailor. Address M. E. D., 75 Drummond. 86 3

PROPERTY FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE—AT LONGUEUIL, A BRICK COTtage and lot of land, No. 8 Bord de l'eau, title perfect. Apply to R. W. Graham, STAR office, or Andrew Somerville, Philipsburg, Que. 45 tf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AT CACOUNA. THE well known Pouton property, 2¼ acres of land, with cottage, containing seven bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, servant's room, etc. Best situation at this favorite resort. Apply R. Uglow & Co., 86 Sparks st., Ottawa. 81 29

FOR SALE — SMALL BRICK COTTAGE, SIX rooms, one minute's walk from St. Denis street cars terminus. Price $1500.00. 21 St. Etienne st., East St. Louis.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10 ROOMED HOUSE, built and occupied by owner; in first class order; west end. P. O. Box 192. 85 5

FOR SALE—FARM, 103 ACRES, 21 ACRES CLEAR, with a nice sugar bush, dwelling house and outbuildings attached; situated in the Township of St. Joseph's Island, corner lot, 4 miles from Hilton, District of Algoma. Would exchange for city lots. Apply to JAMES STEWART,

86 2 105 Bourget st., St. Henri, P. Q.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING PROPERTY ON Richmond square, or would exchange for Cote St. Antoine property. Apply P. O. Box, 1686. 86 3

CATALOGUE OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Call or send for one

F. McMANN,
37 tf eod 178 St. James street.

HOUSES—TO RENT. CALL OR SEND FOR A printed list.

F. McMANN,
37 tf eod 178 St. James street.

65 CENTS PER FOOT FOR LOT OF LAND ABOUT 109 x 111, area 13,169 feet ($2500 down), fronting on Milton street, near St. Famille, very central site for modern houses. Further information at office of

F. McMANN,
82 4eod 178 St. James street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS business in the west end on Notre Dame st., of twenty years standing, with a good run of customers. Reason for selling, party retiring from business. For further particulars apply to M. Laurier, 2507 Notre Dame st. 82 6

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE, SMALL HOTEL on St. James street. Rent low. Stock, fixtures and license, $400. H. Harris, 1988 St. Catherine, near St. Urbain. 83 6

FOR SALE—A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF hardware, paints and oils and furnishing goods, in central part of city; goods all in good order. Owner retiring from business, will rent store at moderate price for the coming year. Address "P 1445," STAR office. 85 4

FOR SALE—CANADA PATENT NO. 36636 RUBber and steel door mat, cheap. Make offer. Address New York Steel Mat Co., 234 Broadway, New York. 85 12

FOR SALE—CANADIAN PATENT RIGHTS FOR Columbia ash sifting coal scuttle, greatest household invention of present decade. Cost 65cts. to manufacture, retails for $1.50. Absolutely new; no competition. Price $3000. H. S. Andrews, Box 194, West Orange, N. J. 86 5

WANTED—ALL PERSONS GIVING UP BUSIness can find cash buyer for their stock or job lots by addressing Box 71, St. Hyacinthe, Que. All correspondence confidential. 86 13

LOST.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 10TH, FROM 132 DROLET ST., a greyhound, answering to the name of Magic. Please return to above address or 2270 St. Catherine st. and be rewarded. 85 2

LOST—BY THE C. P. R. DALHOUSIE STATION, a pocket-book, containing $20. Reward to party returning the same to A. Cuderre, 1106 Ontario. 85 2

LOST—SUNDAY, FROM ST. JAMES THE APOStle Church, St. Catherine st., to corner Lake and Mark streets, a moon stone lace pin, with crescent of garnets and diamonds. Reward at 76 St. Mark st. 85 2

LOST—A PACKAGE OF MUSIC FROM SCHIRer's, New York, addressed to Mrs. Elmenhorst, 534 Peel street. Please deliver at same address. 85 1

LOST—A FEMALE PUG DOG, ANSWERS TO THE name of "Daisy," with owner's name and address on collar. Any persons found keeping same after this notice will be prosecuted. Reward will be given. 86 1

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, BY WAY OF ST. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Sanguinet, Dubord, St. Denis, Craig and Jacques Cartier streets, a note, book, with $60 in it. Generous reward to person returning them to O. Dumont, 47 Jacques Cartier street. 86 1

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE WEST END, FOR married couple, with baby; private family preferred. Address stating terms, to P. O. Box 1055. 86 3

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, STEAM heater in room, 5 minutes to Post office. 116 Champ de Mars st. 77 13

ROOMS—GENTLEMEN COULD SECURE NICE, comfortable furnished rooms, with good board, in a French family. Home comforts. Fine locality. 168 St. Denis street. 79 10

ROOMS—MAY 1ST, WELL FURNISHED, ON bathroom flat, spacious cupboards. 142 Mansfield street. 78 23

ROOM — TO LET, A COMFORTABLE FURNISHed room. 1823 Ontario street, near Mance. 80 7

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR BATHROOM flat, with or without board; all modern conveniences. 2074 St. Catherine street, near Bleury. 81 6

ROOMS—17 BELMONT ST., FURNISHED ROOMS for 1st May. 81 10

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, FROM THE 18th April, May, June and July, with board; in a private family. No. 83 Union avenue. 81 6

ROOM—A SPLENDID ROOM, VERY COMFORTable, for a gentleman, with 1st class board, at 36 Berri street. 82 6

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom. 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 82 6

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in English family; bath on same floor. Apply at 536 Sherbrooke st. 83 6

ROOMS — EXTREMELY WELL FURNISHED large or small rooms to rent. Apply at 57 McGill College avenue. 83 6

ROOMS—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for two friends or married couple, with first class board. Mrs. Rine, 366 Dorchester street. Tel. 6552. 83 6

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, OR BEDROOM AND SITting-room with use of kitchen and dining-room, hot and cold water; good locality. 58 Richmond st. 83 6

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for one or two, with or without board. 18 University st. 84 5

ROOM — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE front room, with closet; all modern conveniences. Terms moderate. 23 Cathcart. 84 5

ROOMS—BED-ROOM AND SITTING-ROOM BATH-room flat, all modern conveniences, private family. 2077 St. Catherine street, near Bleury. 84 8

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH large trunk room attached; also double and single, on bath flat. 61 Cathcart st. 84 5

ROOMS—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, FURnished, with cooking and attendance. Apply 154 Mansfield st., cor. Burnside.

ROOMS—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single, on the bathroom floor, with gas and clothes cupboard. Best accommodation. Call at 154 St. Denis street. 84 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on parlor or bath flat. Apply at 149 Bleury st. 84 6

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, on bathroom flat, for two gentlemen (Friends) of quiet habits, in private respectable family, with home comforts; central locality; terms moderate. Address "J 1271," STAR office. 84 5

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO NICE ROOMS, ONE double and one single, on bathroom flat; small family, no children. 272a St. Antoine st. 84 5

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; also single on upper flat, with board, for gentlemen. Moderate terms. 48 Cathcart st. 84 5

ROOMS—TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, with modern conveniences. Terms moderate. A127 St. Antoine, corner Windsor street. 84 5

ROOMS — 2 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED OR FURnished, with use of kitchen and gas stove. 2095 St. Hubert street. 84 3

ROOMS—LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS, WELL FURnished; also one single. 81 Aylmer st. 84 6

ROOMS—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, single or en suite. 28 Crescent st. 84 5

ROOM—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, ON BATHroom flat. 2079 St. Catherine st. 84 5

ROOMS—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, GENTLEmen only. 245 Victoria st. 84 3

ROOM—TO LET, A WELL FURNISHED AND pleasant room. 12 Brunswick st. 85 3

ROOM—ONE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED AS L bed and sitting room, on first floor, suitable for two gentlemen or ladies employed during the day. 314½ City Councillors st. 85 4

ROOMS — FURNISHED, OR BATHROOM FLAT, L double and single, with or without board. 10 Brunswick. 85 3

ROOM—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, only three in family, no children. No. 108 Chenneville st., opposite Dufferin sq. 85 2

ROOM—24 BELMONT STREET (OFF BEAVER L Hall Hill), first class furnished front parlour bedroom, for a gentleman. Use of morning.

ROOMS—ON UNIVERSITY ST., PARLOR FLAT, L 3 rooms, unfurnished, suitable for a doctor or married couple without children, family private. References exchanged. Address "R 1462," STAR office. 9 tf eod

ROOMS — TO RENT. 23 McGILL COLLEGE L avenue. 85 5

ROOMS—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM WITH BOARD; L also a single room. Apply 137 Metcalfe st., corner Burnside. 85 3

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, L for single gentleman, with every convenience. Not moving. University st. 86 1

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE SINGLE AND DOUBLE, L with or without board. 15 Balmoral st. 85 4

ROOMS — AND BOARD. A FEW WELL FURL nished rooms. Board and everything first class. Belmont House, 29 and 31 Belmont street. Telephone 4726. 85 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED, AT 80 CATHCART ST. L 86 1

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH L breakfast; gentlemen only. 627 Palace st. 86 6

ROOM—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON ST. L Famille (with or without board), $6 monthly. Address "W 1623," STAR office. 86 2

ROOM—COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, on St. Famille; for gentleman of quiet habits. Address "W 1622," STAR office. 86 2

ROOMS—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, ONE FRONT, L large clothes closets, comfortable for gentlemen. Terms $7.00 per month each. 23A University st. 86 3

ROOMS—SITTING ROOM, LARGE BEDROOM, L also small room, fully furnished, gas, hot and cold water; board if desired. 742 Sherbrooke. 86 3

ROOMS—LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS ELEGANTLY L furnished, with or without board; no children. Apply 944 Dorchester st. 86 3

ROOM—TO LET, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED L room, with clothes press, in a quiet family; no children. Apply 29 Balmoral st. 86 2

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE L for gentlemen or married couple. 110 Mansfield st. 86 6

ROOMS—SUITABLE FOR MARRIED COUPLES, L with use of dinning room and kitchen, or gentlemen, with board. 49 Victoria st. 86 1

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO L rent. 29 Burnside Place. 86 2

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET L by 1st May, at 2405 St. Catherine st. 86 1

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS, AT ST. LAMbert, for a few months, from May 1st, by three young gentlemen. Apply stating terms. Address "B," Box 1999, Montreal. 84 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED with cooking and attendance. Apply 154 Mansfield st., cor. Burnside.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED in dressmaking, a position as housekeeper, in city or country. Address "Q 1469," STAR office. 85 4

WANTED—SITUATION IN AN OFFICE, BY A youth with some experience; has knowledge of stenography and typewriting; no salary required. Address "R 1480," STAR office. 85 2

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A position as butler or to make himself generally useful in a good family; good references. Address "Q 1471," STAR office. 85 2

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WANTED—A MAN WISHING TO OBTAIN A situation as coachman, strictly temperate; good city references if required. Address "W 1616," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A SITuation as tailor's cutter; best of references given. Address "X 1640," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC AND EXPERienced business man, an engagement with manufacturers. Address "W 1625," STAR office. 86 3

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, situation as maid to a lady going to England, would give services for passage; good sailor. Address M. E. D., 75 Drummond. 86 3

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $10,000.00 OR MORE capital. A first class opening for a man with a knowledge of office work. Capital is wanted to extend the business which is comparatively new, but well established manufacturing industry. Address "W 1623," STAR office. 85 2

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1000. FOR A business established 2 years, paying 50 per cent. and more; advertiser will give his share and leave the same to partner; $500 sufficient at present. Address Box 2389. 86 1

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED—TO BORROW AT 4 PER CENT., $50,000 in sums of $5,000 to $15,000, on the best property on Sherbrooke and St. Catherine sts. west to St. Mark st. Mortgage half property's value only. "R 1491," STAR office. 84 3

WANTED—$15,000.00 ON FIRST CLASS PROPERty worth $20,000.00; principals dealt with only. Address Box 438, City. 86 1

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—2 ROOMS FOR STORING FURNITURE for few months. Apply "Q 1468," STAR office. 85 2

WANTED—ROOM TO STORE FURNITURE AND household effects. Must be fireproof, convenient of access and secure. "B 1537," STAR office, convenient of

STORES, HOTELS, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET — POSSESSION 1ST MAY NEXT, that very desirable storage property, 31 to 35 King st., at present occupied by Estate Late George Reaves. Address, Geo. S. Brush, 34 King street. 26tf

TO LET—SHOP AND DWELLING, 2287 ST. Catherine street, ready 1st April. J. Chaddock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James Street. 49 tf

TO LET—A FINE SHOP AND DWELLING on St. Catherine street, between St. Mark and St. Matthew, heated throughout by hot water, lighted by electricity and gas; rent very moderate to a very desirable tenant. Apply to J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 49 tf

TO LET—THE STORE No. 60 AND 62 VICtoria square, three floors 17x85 with basement. Will be divided to suit tenant. Metropolitan Mfg. Co., 1678 & 1680 Notre Dame street. 45 tf

TO LET—THAT LARGE STORE AND dwelling, Nos. 343 and 345 St. Antoine st., corner of Seigneurs, lately altered and renovated; three large plate glass windows, with metal fronts; deep cellar, with concrete floor, and in perfect sanitary condition. This is one of the best stands in the West End, and would be suitable for a grocery, dry goods or druggist's store, and to a live, active, energetic man, would be a good opening, and is an opportunity seldom offered. Also stores and dwellings, Nos. 335 and 337 St. Antoine street, Nos. 331 and 333 St. Antoine st., with bakery in rear, and 481 Wellington st. Rent low to desirable tenants. Apply to the proprietor, Owen McGarvey, 1801 Notre Dame street. 78 3 2aw

TO LET—24 WOLFE STREET, BAKERY and dwelling, with a large yard and stables. Address J. A. I. Lalande, 31 Mount Royal ave.

TO LET—THAT FINE STORE, CORNER Sherbrooke and Mance streets; an excellent stand for grocery, confectionery, drug store, or any other business. Apply R. K. Thomas, St. John street. 82 7

TO LET—STORES 371 TO 375 ST. JAMES ST. Rent $20.00 per mo.; no taxes. Apply to W. Walker, 121 St. Frs. Xavier st. 82 6

TO LET—CARRIAGE SHOP, OR LARGE shed containing 2 flats of about 5000 ft. each. 810 Craig st., corner St. James st. Suitable for livery stable, blacksmith or carpenter's shop. Rent $30.00 per mo.; no taxes; no repairs. W. Walker, 121 St. Frs. Xavier st. 82 6

TO LET — A VERY NICE STORE ON ST. Catherine street, with 8 room dwelling overhead. A desirable tenant, requiring only the store, can be accommodated in this way. W. E. Cooper, 165 St. James st. 82 tf

TO LET—ON ST. CATHERINE STREET, A desirable new store and dwelling, together or separately. An enterprising druggist would find this an exceptionally good opportunity, as I have a new idea to suggest. The proprietor, being largely interested in the further development of this desirable locality, is ready to make most favorable terms. Apply to W. E. Cooper, 165 St. James street. 82 tf

TO LET—STORE, 23 DeBRESOLES, LARGE and well lighted four story building. 84 3

TO LET—STORE, IN THE BALMORAL block, an excellent location for a drug store. Apply at Office, Balmoral Hotel. 84 4

TO LET—SHOP, 69 BLEURY STREET, NEAR Lagauchetiere; now one of the best retail stands in the city; ten people pass up and down Bleury to one on St. Catherine; double the business done; look at the records of the retailers of this street. Apply to J. Widmer Nelles & Bro., 303 St. James street. 86 1

TO LET—TO A BAKER OR FANCY GOODS merchant, a new store on St. Catherine st., with or without dwelling overhead. Apply to W. E. Cooper, 165 St. James st. 80tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100,000 FT. NEW RUBBER BELTING, 50 and 10 disconnt; 800 pulleys, 60 discount; 10 engines, boilers, 5 to 40 h. power; hangers, shafting, drills, lathes, planers, tenons, mortising, band and sawing machinery. Mullin & Co., Papineau sq. 277 tf

FOR SALE—FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; hardwood, $2.50; blocks, $1.50 per load; all kiln dried; cheapest and best offered. J. C. Macdiarmid & Co., cor. St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 190 tf

FOR SALE—TWO HORSE POWER GAS ENGINE (Otto), in perfect order. Apply 231 St. James st. 9 tf eod

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE, PARTITIONS, etc. Apply at 249 St. James street. 82 eod tf

FOR SALE—NEW FINE DOUBLE PARLOR harp; cost £150. Address X. Y. Z., Box 1737, city. 82 6

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 300 LOADS OF DRY TAMarac blocks, cut in stove lengths, delivered to any part of the city for $1.75 a load. J. C. Macdiarmid & Co., cor. St. James and Guy sts. Tel. 8110. 83 6

FOR SALE—WOOLEN MILL MACHINERY, 1 9 Par's & Woolson carder, 1 set same, 1 24 Parks & Woolson double acting gig, 1 9 Curtis & Marble double cylinder brush; also 1 40 inch Jeffel water wheel, all in good order. Parties handling the above class of machines on application to Adam Lomas & Son, P O. Box 406, Sherbrooke, Que. 84 5

FOR SALE—FIVE AMERICAN PIANOS, FULLY perfect order; also a light piano box, top lumber, gentleman leaving for Europe. Call at F. Mercier, carriage repository, 1448 Notre Dame st. 84 3

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, FIVE AND HALF year old, guaranteed to be perfectly sound; good roadster and saddle horse, weighs about one thousand. Call at Brunelle & Mireault, livery stable, 272 Amherst st. 83 4

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, LIGHT EXPRESS; AL so harness. Will sell cheap to a prompt buyer. Address E. Desjardins, corner Windsor and St. Antoine sts. 86 3

FOR SALE—LEDOUX COUPÉ, WITH ALL modern improvements, never been used; owner not re ing same. Will sell cheap. Address P. O. Box 326. 86 3

FOR SALE—QUEBEC BUGGY IN GOOD ORDER, a sample trunk with trays complete; also shafting and pulleys with hangers, etc. Prices low. 278 St. Urbain st. 86 1

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, SUITABLE FOR B

ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING BALL.

Cornwall Looking Forward to a Busy Lacrosse Season—The Bairds of Gartsherrie—Lieut. Henn's Opinions.

Preparations for the ball of the St. Lawrence Yacht Club are nearing a completion and the names of subscribers are coming in fast from the members of the subscription committee. Included in what is an excellent programme of dances is a waltz especially written for the occasion by Mrs. John Converse and dedicated to the St. Lawrence Yacht Club. It will be played for the first time at the ball. The dance card is of handsome design, with a photograph of the Clyde yacht "Irex" under a full spread of canvas on the outside page. Gruenwald's orchestra of fifteen pieces will be in attendance. The decorations will be almost entirely floral, clusters of palms, lilies, flowering plants, etc., instead of the usual mottoes and flags. The members of the Club are lending their pictures of famous yachts for the decoration of the hall room. The date of the ball is April 21, and the place is the Windsor Hotel.

The members of the St. Lawrence Yacht Club are preparing for the coming season. An informal meeting will be held in the club rooms at 8.15 to-morrow evening, consisting of yacht owners (members or otherwise) and applicants for summer quarters at Dorval. The object is to have a general idea regarding all arrangements, particularly suitable dates for the guidance of the Committee in arranging the schedule. Members of the Corinthian Skiff Sailing Association are particularly invited to be present at this informal meeting.

Lieut. Henn's Opinions.

Lieut. William Henn, the popular English yachtsman, has an interesting letter in the *Field* of April 1, in which he discusses international yacht racing, and points out the fact that in races for the "America" Cup Americans have always had the shorter boat. He also touches on the "Navahoe's" visit to England and the conditions governing the Cape May and Brenton Reef cups. His letter is as follows:

I have read with much interest your notes on "Current Events" in *Field* of 25th, in which you allude to the sportsmanlike spirit of fairness which has been manifested by the New York Yacht Club under the present regime, but I think you must allow that under the past regime of the Club (at all events during the cutter and sloop contests) it was also felt that a challenger for the America Cup ought to be met in boats of as nearly as possible the same length on the L. W. L., and, as a matter of fact, in the last three contests for that trophy the American yacht was invariably shorter than the British. For "Genesta," 81 feet L. W. L., was met by "Puritan," 80 feet L. W. L.; "Galatea," 87 feet, by "Mayflower," 85 feet; "Thistle," 86 feet, by "Volunteer," 85 6 feet.

Numbers of American yachtsmen have said to me: "It would be no credit to us if we beat your vessels with longer ones; we will do it with shorter ones," and they did it every time. Many of them, also, felt strongly that no challenge for the America's Cup should be made, except by a yacht which under the usual classification in American Yacht Clubs would belong to the first class, i. e., she must be at least 80 feet on the L. W. L.

THIS FEELING WAS NATURAL,

taking into consideration the cup had originally been won by a large vessel, and had always been challenged for by vessels of the largest class of the first class, although, strictly speaking, under the original "deed of gift," any yacht of 30 tons, Custom House measurement, and not exceeding 200 tons could challenge, and the new rule drew the limit for single-masted vessels by saying, "the challenger shall not be less than 65 feet or exceed 90 feet on the L. W. L.," but the challenger must bear in mind that most Americans feel that the America's Cup should always be defended by a yacht of the first class. When "Genesta" and "Galatea" jointly challenged, it was never suggested that they ought to be met by vessels of or about the same length, for the challengers expected to be met in a "sportsmanlike spirit of fairness," and their expectations were fully justified. And if I remember rightly, when "Thistle" challenged, no suggestions were made as to limiting the length of the defender, and as I have already stated, "Volunteer" was somewhat the shorter of the pair. I think these facts speak for themselves, and I feel sure they will be remembered by British yachtsmen when "Navahoe" appears in our waters. I think the conditions which govern the matches for the Brenton reef and Cape May cups are generally understood by the majority of our yachtsmen, for, if the challenger should win these cups "he can hold them only for thirty days after the race without liability to challenge, and upon the expiration of said period the winner of these cups must accept any challenge, and be prepared to sail a race over the same course, within the space of fifteen days next ensuing the receipt of such challenge, or forfeit the cup to the challenger, but if he succeeds in holding these cups in two consecutive races, he will not again be liable to challenge until the succeeding season of the yachting season of the year next ensuing." Also, "any yacht challenging the holder must deposit $500 (100 guineas) with the regatta committee, to be forfeited in case the challenging party is not successful in winning, otherwise to be returned to him. If forfeited, to be invested in a cup to become the property of the challenged party." The Cape May Cup will become the bona fide property of any yacht holding it successfully through three consecutive contests."

THE COURSES FOR THESE CUPS

are from the Needles, Isle of Wight, to and around a stake boat off the harbor of Cherbourg, and return, and will be sailed according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, but without allowance for time. It will thus be seen that, should the "Navahoe" succeed in winning these cups, she can be challenged after an expiration of thirty days, and if she is beaten she can again challenge. At the present time I believe the "Genesta" holds the Brenton Reef, and the "Wendur" the Cape May Cup, and, barring flukes or accidents (which in a race between a match are quite possible), the "Navahoe" ought to have little difficulty in retrieving both trophies. But to make these contests of interest and importance, let us hope that future big cutters challenge the present holders, so that the "Navahoe" may have worthy antagonists; and I am sure that all yachtsmen will hope that one, if not both races, may be sailed in a breeze and sea that will fairly try the vessels, not only for speed, but for seaworthiness, and that the best boat may win.

The *Field*, in commenting on the above editorially, says:

We publish an interesting letter from Lieut. Henn on international yacht racing. With regard to his statement that one of the new yachts should be placed against "Navahoe" for the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups, and not leave their defence to "Wendur" and "Genesta" respectively, it was announced months ago, in the *Field*, that steps had already been taken to get the cups out of the possession of "Wendur" and "Genesta," and all the conditions are quite well understood by the owners of the new British craft. With regard to the statement that "Navahoe" will most likely be challenged thirty days after winning the cups (if she does win them), we think this is an entirely mistaken view under existing conditions. Should "Navahoe" win the cups the next matches for them will have to be sailed over the Cape May and Brenton Reef courses in America, and it is the knowledge of this fact which led the owners of the new boats to take early measures for getting the cups out of the hands of "Wendur" and "Genesta," as it cannot for one moment be supposed that either of these yachts could successfully hold the cups against "Navahoe." If the cups once get back to the New York Yacht Club we shall never see them on this side of the Atlantic again, and we ought to try to keep them here as long as possible.

The second clause in the conditions attached to the Brenton Reef Cup runs as follows: "In the event of the cup being held at the close of the season by a foreign yacht, the owner thereof will be liable during the season of the year ensuing for an ocean race over a course from the Needles to and around a stake boat off the harbor of Cherbourg and return." A similar clause (the fifth), is inserted in the Cape May Cup conditions. It is clear from this clause that a "foreign yacht" means a vessel which does not belong to a citizen of the United States of America. It is also equally clear from the conditions that the cups belong to the New York Yacht Club, and, further, that if they are won by a yacht of American nationality belonging to that club, the next matches for the cup would have to be sailed over the original courses to Brenton Reef and Cape May from Sandy Hook, New York. Thus, if the "Navahoe" wins the cups, she will certainly be liable to a challenge at the expiration of one month or thirty days, but the matches would have to be sailed in American waters, as no provision is made in the conditions for the cup to remain in a "foreign" country until the end of the season if won by an American yacht. The yacht season is reckoned from the third Thursday in June until the third Thursday in October, four months.

LACROSSE.

Cornwall Junior Lacrosse Club.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

CORNWALL, April 12.—The annual general meeting of the Cornwall Junior Lacrosse Club was held on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the coming season: Hon. president, William Pollock; president, James Murphy; first vice, John R. Lobin; second vice, James Riley; secretary, J. C. Cameron; treasurer, Thomas A. Norris; committee, Mat. Murphy, J. J. Danaher, C. Cavanagh, M. Gleason, John Copeland, John Martin, James McAlear; delegates to the N. A. L. A. convention, Frank Lally, C. W. Young, E. Duquette. The report of the treasurer showed the colts to be in a good financial condition, and it was decided to hold a grand demonstration on May 24.

CORNWALL, April 12.—Mr. J. J. McCabe, the retiring president of the Cornwall Junior Lacrosse Club, who left on Tuesday morning to take up his residence in Boston, was presented by the Cornwall Juniors and other friends with a purse of gold and a flattering address.

Lacrosse in Ottawa.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 13.—At a lengthy meeting held last evening, the capitals resolved to lease Lansdowne Park for six years at a rental of $1000 the first year and $800 per annum after. The grounds will, it is said, be the finest in Canada.

The Dufferin Lacrosse Club have decided to amalgamate with the Rideau Athletic Club and will hereafter be known as the Rideau Lacrosse Club. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Hon. president, Ald. J. C. Roger; hon. first-vice, Mr. Clayton; hon. second-vice, Mr. P. Veale; hon. third vice, Ald. Hawkins; president, Wm. Raukin; 1st vice president, John Cherry; secretary and treasurer, H. Ackland, captain, James Cherry; committee, Mr. Lafleur, W. Wilson, G. Strouiger, H. Ackland, James Cherry and James Stevenson.

Messrs. John Cherry and H. Ackland are the delegates of the club to the N. A. L. A. meeting at Valleyfield to-morrow, and A. Taylor, R. Savage and J. Stevenson to the Junior League. The Club's colors will be blue and white.

THE TURF.

The Bairds of Gartsherrie.

In connection with the controversy regarding the will of the late Abington Baird the following bits of Baird family history cannot fail to be interesting:

Seldom has a family risen from obscurity to wealth and fame with greater rapidity than the Bairds of Gartsherrie. To their enterprise and indomitable perseverance, coupled with an element of good luck, the founders of their fortunes have established the name of Baird as among the most important in many of our Scottish counties. Their estates and mansions in Ayrshire, Aberdeen, Berwick, Dumfries, Lanarkshire, Fife, Roxburgh, Kincardineshire, Inverness, Forfar, Perth, and Dumbartonshire have all been acquired within the last fifty or sixty years; and their princely munificence has on more than one occasion been exhibited, as in the case of the late James Baird of Auchmeddan and Cambusdoon, in his gift of half a million for the Church of Scotland, a year or two before his death. The rise of the family has been

WOODHEAD.

unique and in the last degree creditable to its founders. From the obscurity of a Lanarkshire village, and the poverty of an obscure farm, fortune has yielded up to them the command of millions of money and the possession of landed estates all over the kingdom.

"From shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves," it is said, "is often but three generations." Despite the downward and too rapid career of one of the third generation of the Bairds of Gartsherrie, ending in his melancholy death at New Orleans, let it be hoped the aphorism will not in their case hold good.

The late James Baird of Auchmeddan—a man of great shrewdness and good sense—speaking of his family, said that they were imbued by their mother with the best principles—the Shorter Catechism and the Bible being most earnestly instilled into their minds by her, notwithstanding her many onerous duties.

"The children of Alexander Baird," he says, "were certainly born in indigence and obscurity, and never did a family, thanks to their parents, practise with more earnestness and energy the virtues of industry and economy. The reward of these virtues—viz., riches and honor, has seldom perhaps been more bountifully vouchsafed by a kind Providence than in their case. None of them condescended to the vices of pride and luxury." This was written in 1875, and as if anticipating the future, he concludes with these words, "Whether future generations of the family will complete the round of the philosopher's axiom remains to be seen; *but that some of them may do so is far from improbable.*"

Among the several fine estates which the late George Abington Baird inherited, none is perhaps more interesting than that of Auchmeddan in Aberdeenshire, which came to him through his uncle, James Baird, who acquired it on the death of his brother Robert Baird in 1856.

It is the

OLD HOME OF THE BAIRDS,

an older family of that name having formerly held it for centuries, until dispossessed in 1750; and when Robert Baird, of Gartsherrie, bought it in 1854, it was less from consideration of a profitable investment than from the desire of bringing back into the possession of a Baird an estate which had so long a time been held by proprietors of that name.

The late Abington Baird's grandfather, Alexander Baird, the founder of the Gartsherrie Bairds, was originally tenant of the small farm of Woodhead, Old Monkland, at the early age of twenty; his

KIRKWOOD, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE JAMES BAIRD, OF CAMBUSDOON.

rent was only £30, "and to carry six carts of coal from the heugh" to the laird's house yearly. Here he married Jean Moffat, and several of his children were born and reared under considerable privations. In 1798, on the death of his uncle, John Baird, he removed to the farm of Kirkwood, where his circumstances were a little better. But it, too, was a poor place, and with a large family it must have been a hard struggle to make ends meet. This farm was from seventy to eighty acres in extent, and the rental £2 5s per acre. In 1811 he renewed the lease, but in addition leased the adjoining farm of High Cross two years after, besides taking the lease of a mill, where he started business as a miller, buying oats in Glasgow and grinding his own crops and those of his neighbors who employed him. What between farming and milling, success attended his efforts, and Baird came to be regarded as a good farmer and a man of influence in Old Monkland, with a good balance at his credit with his bankers.

To find employment for his large family of sons Mr. Baird in 1816 acquired the lease of a small coal work near Dalserf, which he put under the care of his son William. By great attention and industry this and Rochsolloch proved very successful. Little by little the business extended. The sale of coal and iron in Glasgow grow on his hands, and he was in course of time assisted by his brothers James and Alexander. The former tells us that "when only twelve years old, he was found to be too useful on the farm, to be spared for further schooling," and by the time he was fourteen he had been set to do men's work. "There was, indeed, no kind of farm work which at that time I could not perform, and I became expert at them all." His father found that James and his brothe were able to manage a larger concern than Rochsolloch Colliery, and accordingly in 1822 took a lease of the coal field of Merryston, where for a considerable time there had been a going colliery, but which was then at a stand, owing to the failure of the former tenants. Under the management of Mr. Baird and his sons, matters very soon assumed a different aspect. New methods were adopted and the output of coal immensely increased. Boats were built for carrying the coal to market by the Monkland Canal; wharfs were erected, and, in short, everything was done which skill and energy could accomplish, with the result that fortune smiled upon their efforts, and Mr. Baird became ere long a man of considerable means. Merryston became a colliery of importance, and the owner, thinking to acquire for himself more revenue, availed himself of a break to put an end to the lease. This proved, however, to be an advantage, for Mr. Hamilton Colt, of Gartsherrie, hearing of their difficulty, offered the Bairds a lease of his large coalfields of Gartsherrie. A bargain was soon struck, and they entered on the new enterprise in 1820, and in a very short time they

SUCCEEDED IN MAKING THEMSELVES

and the name "Gartsherrie" famous throughout the country. The Cartgill Coal fields were added a few years afterwards, with the ironstone in the lands of Cairnhill adjoining, and the Bairds commenced in 1823 the construction of the Gartsherrie Iron Works.

To this important industry the brothers now bent all the energy of their minds. On James Baird particularly devolved the heavy end of the work of construction and management, and many difficulties had to be overcome, which were not at first foreseen. But the result in the long run was highly satisfactory, for in a few years the fame of the Gartsherrie Iron works brought to their owners such an extensive business, that additional furnaces had from time to time to be built. A large extension was made in 1839, eight additional furnaces being erected at once, capable of producing upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

By this and other works started in the neighborhood an increase of population amounting to not less than 26,000 took place within the ten years prior to 1841.

With about sixty blast furnaces in the district of Old Monkland and Bothwell, and with the enormous consumption so many furnaces implied, it became evident the field of blackband ironstone could not last long. In these circumstances the Bairds in 1844 directed their attention to Ayrshire. Works were started at Dairy and Kilwinning in 1846, the largest of the kind in the country, which have proved a mine of wealth to the family, the whole of Mr. Alexander Baird's seven sons being at that time identified with the iron industry.

The acquisition of wealth led, as a matter of course, to its investment, and the result has been, as has been stated, the possession of some of the most desirable estates in Scotland by the Bairds.

Reference has been made to the early Bairds of Auchmeddan, whose property was lost to them through their devotion to the house of Stuart, and the Rebellion of 1745.

From an interesting account of this older family, written by its last male representative, William Baird, of Auchmeddan, in 1770, and published by his descendant, Mr. W. N. Fraser, of Tournavean, the father-in-law of Lord President Robertson, we have some particulars not generally known in regard to this property.

For a long period, during the occupation of the Bairds, a pair of eagles regularly nestled and brought forth their young in the rocks of Pennan, on Auchmeddan; and there was an old prophecy that "there would be an eagle in the crags while there was a Baird in Auchmeddan." When William Baird, the last of the family, sold the estate to the Earl of Aberdeen the eagles disappeared, "but," adds Mr. Fraser, "the most remarkable circumstance is that when Lord Haddo, the eldest son of the Earl, married Miss Christian Baird, of Newbyth, the eagles returned to the rocks and remained until the estate passed into the hands of the Hon. William Gordon, when they again fled."

But the sequel of Mr. Fraser's story is still more remarkable. Remembering these curious facts, the writer learned that the eagles in the neighborhood, when the estate was acquired in 1854 by Mr. Robert Baird, of Gartsherrie, became curious to see

WHETHER THE EAGLES WOULD RETURN,

and were on the outlook expecting their return. And, strange to say, they did return to their old eyrie, and continued there for some time.

The cognizance of the old Baird family was a wild boar passant, and the same arms, slightly altered for each branch of the Gartsherrie Bairds, has been granted by Sir Lyon King-at-Arms. Originally it appears to have been a bear, borne on the shield, from a tradition that the founder of the family, who had followed King William the Lion from England, had the good fortune to save the King from an attack of one of these animals while hunting. In confirmation of this, Mr. Fraser still has in his possession, among other interesting relics, one of the feet of the bear. It has been carefully handed down from generation to generation, and well deserves to be preserved as a specimen of the enormous bears then frequenting the woods of Scotland. It is 14 inches long and 9 broad where it is cut from the ankle.

Distinctive branches of the family appear from old charters to have had lands in Aberdeen, Lanark, and Ayrshire, but, strange to say, had ceased to exist as such. The family of Gartsherrie Bairds, descended, doubtless, from the Lanarkshire branch, has once more restored the name abundantly among our landed aristocracy. Such are the revolutions of life.

SWIMMING.

A Ninety Feet Dive.

At the Westminster Aquarium, last week, a crowd assembled to see Mr. Thomas Burns, of Liverpool, dive down a sheer descent of ninety feet into a tank 18ft. by 8ft. He is a sturdy, well-built fellow, some twenty-six years of age, and he must, indeed, possess singular pluck, considering the conditions of his exhibitions, for he had not to make his perilous fall into the sea, a lake, a pond, or a running river, but into a small basin seven feet only in depth, from a tiny platform elevated amongst the roofing of the great building. Soon after a quarter-past one Mr. Hitchie, chairman and managing director of the company, announced Burns, who appeared on the stage, and was immediately hoisted to the perch, whence he at once prepared, in swimming attire, to take his leap. As the frail construction swayed to and fro beneath his weight the spectators were held spellbound, and, when finally the diver cast himself off into the abyss, there went up a long, low murmur of mingled excitement and horror, intensified when, some eight feet from the tank, the intrepid performer turned on his back and almost immediately struck the water with a prodigious thud, which resounded far and wide and drenched most of the near onlookers as he appeared in the miniature waves. When Burns emerged from the water, with pale face and reddened back, he was justly greeted with thunders of applause. After resting for a few minutes to recover himself he proceeded to the Beckwith tank, where he gave some remarkably graceful illustrations of swimming. The bewildering lights of the building and the presence of a crowd of men, many of them obviously nervous, and fearful women did not lessen the peril of the undertaking. Burns has

HAD AN EXCITING CAREER.

As a boy he won considerable notoriety at the Margaret street Baths, Liverpool, his native place. Thrice has he dived from the Runcorn bridge from a height of nearly one hundred feet; at Dublin he plunged into the Liffey from the O'Connell bridge, and in Glagow he leapt into the Clyde from the Jamaica street bridge. But better and more useful work has been done by the athlete, for he has nobly succeeded in saving no less than thirty-two lives during his career, for which he has received deserved recognition. An English paper thus describes the feelings of the people before, during and after the supreme moment:

"There was a silence like the sound of snow falling. Then his body came toppling forward, and a little suppressed "Oh" represented Hilda Wangel's piercing shriek as the Master Diver came down through the air in a graceful curve, with his legs over his back. He seemed at first as though he were going to strike the water dead straight. But this is precisely what he did not do. For as he came down his legs had come further over, and when he struck the water it was with his shoulders, exactly as the diving acrobat strikes the net. The effect was almost as though he had fallen flat on his back, for the rest of his body came smack down on the water as soon as his shoulders met the resistance of the surface. Some of those who were pressing round got a generous shower-bath. In an instant Tommy was on the surface again puffing and blowing, and looking as though the fall and the smash into the water had knocked all the wind out of him. The Wangels were, to tell the truth, disappointed. The actual leap was not nearly so frightfully thrilling as they had expected. Master-Diver Tommy had not broken his neck. Indeed, if he had broken any part of him it would not, in the way he strikes the water, have been his neck. "It is not a dive at all," they complained, "he falls on his back." There was a popular feeling that in selecting any other way to fall but the way in which he would inevitably have killed himself, Mr. Burns had taken quite a mean advantage of the gathering. The only really satisfied man was a cheery optimist, who pointed out that it would be very easy for Tommy to take off badly some day, and dive correctly by accident.

After all, whatever may be the faults of Tommy's diving style, the essential fact remains that he does start from the platform 83 feet up in the air, and does take the shortest cut to the tank. He gets there, and though he does not kill himself—at least he did not do it on Saturday last—still his dive or fall or leap is quite sufficiently frightfully thrilling to meet the requirements of ordinary people."

WRESTLING.

A Versatile King of Beasts.

Roused to emulation by the instantaneous success of the boxing kangaroo, London variety managers have been hustling to unearth a rival athletic novelty. The Oxford Theatre of Novelties believes it has at length filled the bill, and now expends its display type on a wrestling lion.

The *Sporting Life* describes the first appearance of the leonine star as follows:

"When the curtain was drawn up the lion was discovered in a huge cage making the usual parade from end to end of his prison-house peculiar to his species. In a brief speech Mr. C. R. Brighton, the courteous manager, stated that the lion was bred in the forest and was brought to England four years ago. He has been two years under the care of Amousa, who is a West Indian, and black as ebony, with gleaming eyes and teeth as white as the driven snow. Standing five feet ten and a half inches and weighing close on to fifteen stone, he looks the personification of strength and courage. Quietly he entered the lion's cage, and at a sign from Alex the brute reared himself up, and the pair took hold in the Cumberland fashion, only neither could clasp hands round the body. The first fall was given in favor of his majesty the lion (whose name, by the way, is Prince), who simply by superior weight in the upper part of his body, bore his opponent

DOWN FLAT ON HIS BACK.

Again the couple got into grips, the lion apparently very unwilling this time. After a little manœuvring Alex attempted to twist the king of the beasts on his back, but failed lamentably, both falling side by side. Consequently a 'dog-fall' was recorded. For a while the lion rested on his haunches until in a catch-hold bout Alex threw him very cleverly by a singularly well executed twist. The fourth and last fall went to the sable champion, who very adroitly backhurled the leonine hero of the wrestling arena, and fell plump upon him. At the close of the wrestling Alex opened the jaws of the lion, and, while holding them apart, placed his head in the animal's mouth and took a survey of the contents of his stomach. After that Prince fired a pistol which was suspended from the roof of the cage, and then Alex and the lion lay down on the floor together and positively cuddled each other. Talk of the lion lying down with the lamb, that performance, if it ever comes off, hasn't a look in with what took place at the Oxford yesterday afternoon. Before being supplied with his customary afternoon luncheon, his majesty eats a couple of snacks of beef from Alex's mouth, and seems to enjoy the toothsome morsels. By no means the least interesting of the twain is Alex Amousa, who has been a lion hunter and lion trainer and tamer from his youth. He is a very attractive conversationalist, and speaks modestly of himself. He said that he knew little of the art of wrestling and was not particularly conversant with such chips as the back-heel, the cross-buttock, the inside click or the flying mare, but with a merry twinkle in his intelligent eye, he signified that he could take his own part. Alex is not certain as to how many pounds avoirdupois Prince weighs at the present moment but he states the lion is above the ordinary size and weight and is a little over six years old, and the most tractable of his species he has met with."

BOWLING.

OTTAWA, April 13.—The final match for the bowling championship of the O. A. A. C. took place last evening, when Mr. J. Watson's team played and defeated that of Mr. G. Gallup. The players and scores were as follows: J. G. Lyon, 609; W. Pinhey, 539; J. Watson, 545; total, 1693. Percival, 514; Complin, 518; G. Gallup, 520; total, 1552.

The Fell Sidewalk Fall.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—On Sunday evening last I was witness of what I suppose has often happened before in this city. In going up Guy street, I came up to a lady who had just received a serious fall on the sidewalk in front of the lower end of the Mount St. Mary Convent, situated between St. Antoine and Dorchester streets. The ladies of the convent no doubt when notified will see that the cause of this fall be done away with. What is wanted is a channel inside the enclosure parallel with the length of their sidewalk outside, to keep the muddy water from flowing over the sidewalk and freezing there when the temperature is below freezing point. This hindrance to safe and clean sidewalks is unfortunately quite common in the city and arises from defective or total want of drainage of the various mixed fluids which flow down from generally some slope situated higher than the sidewalk.

J. H. H. DIXON.

The Caughnawaga Deputation.

The deputation representing the Caughnawaga Indians which interviewed the Minister of Interior at Ottawa returned to Montreal yesterday well satisfied with the result. One of the first fruits of that mission is the establishment in the ministerial mind of the well-defined fact that the Caughnawagas are not savages and that they have responsible municipal government and will insist on their rights. The Hon. Mr. Daly promised to make a careful investigation into all the subjects of complaint.

SIR JOHN CONCLUDES THAT THERE IS A GOOD DEAL IN THAT TREATY AFTER ALL.

DUMMAN'S ISLAND.

In the heart of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, lies Lake Ariel, with alternating field and forest on its shores. Between hills to the north of it is the pretty village of Ariel.

The lake's southern bay bends sharply to the west, and just at this bend Dumman's Island stands, midway of the channel. This island, of not more than two acres, is covered with a growth of wild grass and stunted poplars. Why is it called Dumman's Island?

The words are, without doubt, a corruption of the prase "Dumb Man's Island," and this is the story of its naming:

Near the close of the last century, when the Miller and Polly families were hewing out farms from the hemlock forests south and east of the lake, a dumb man went to live on this island. Whence he came and how he subsisted no one knew, for no one had ever visited his habitation. His known wish that people should avoid the island had been respected.

The dumb man was seldom seen on the mainland. He was tall, straight, firmly built, vigorous of motion, and was a courteous to a nicety; but one looking into his clear eyes instinctively felt that to cross his will would be dangerous. So he was left alone upon his island.

But there were two boys in the Jones' settlement who resolved to visit the dumb man's island together, and explore the mystery of his habitation. The name of one of these boys was Eliakim Jones; the identity of the other is uncertain, but he is said to have been Jason Polly.

Their opportunity came one afternoon when the dumb man visited the mainland, called at the house of Eliakim's father, and indicated his intention of going still farther into the clearing. The boys slipped away, entered a boat, and paddled hurriedly across the half-mile of water to a gravelly beach on the north shore of the dumb man's island. Here they pulled their boat up and left it under cover of some overhanging bushes.

It was in October, and darkness was already coming on, but the rising moon promised the boys sufficient light for exploration.

Back towards the centre of the island, with a path leading up to it from the beach, was the dumb man's cabin—a rude stone structure covered with wood. The boys halted and looked at it, but before they had taken half a dozen steps they stopped in amazement at the sound of a singing voice. They could distinguish no words, but the tune was familiar to them, and was plainly made out.

The voice was unlike any they had ever before heard. It was very sweet and very sad, and of a penetrating, tremulous and unearthly tone.

The boys gazed at each other in dismay, and then, with one mind, retreated to their boat, which they drew into the shadow of the bushes none too soon; for the next moment something emerged from the hut, and moved slowly in the dim light toward the beach.

It was a strange-looking creature, that partly rolled, partly dragged itself along the path, tumbling from side to side, stopping often as if for a moment's rest. If it had limbs, they were invisible. It bore no bodily likeness to man or beast, save that once what seemed its white face gleamed for an instant in the moonlight.

The boys crept into their boat and seized their paddles to push off; but even as they did so, they heard a faint splash of water on the lake, and turning, saw the dumb man coming rapidly from the mainland shore. He sat with his back towards them, rowing his boat. The lads, hardly daring to breathe, crouched down into the shadows.

The strange figure on the path moved on with halting, dreadful motion to the water's edge. The dumb man, with a few long, powerful strokes of the oars, sent the keel of his boat far up on the gravel of the beach. He leaped lightly to the ground, caught the strange object up in his arms, and kissed it. Then, most marvellous of all things, he talked to it!

The dumb man actually talked! The boys could not distinguish his words; at least, they were never able to tell what he said; but they knew that his voice was clear and musical, and they remembered that he spoke cheerfully and lovingly, and that once he laughed. They remembered, too, that the strange being answered—whether in words or not they could never say.

Talking to and caressing the burden in his arms, the man walked up the path from the beach and entered the hut.

The boys did not wait a moment to effect their escape. They pushed their boat off, leaped into it, and paddled away toward home as if for their lives.

When the wake of moonlit water grew long behind them they breathed more freely, but they did not feel completely at ease until they shot into the shadows of the eastern shore.

Before the blazing logs in the kitchen fireplace the boys that night told the story of their adventure to a family group of excited listeners.

The next day the strange tale, with exaggerations, went the rounds of the neighborhood. The result was that fifteen men of the Jones and Polly settlements met in the kitchen of Deacon Abner Jones' house three nights later to discuss the situation.

The general opinion seemed to be that the dumb man had given himself up to heathenish rites and practices, and that he kept on his island a strange and awful being whom he worshipped as a god. It was soon decided to visit his premises, with intent to expel the dumb man and destroy his deity, if examination proved the surmises correct.

"When shall we go?" asked one.

"Now; to-night; at once!" said several.

Asa Miller arose to counsel moderation and delay, but the magnetic impulse which sways larger bodies had already done its work here. With one accord, the men seized their rifles and passed out into the night.

They hurried to the lake, embarked in three boats, and soon reached the beach at Dumb Man's Island. At the landing-place all was still. The moon was full, and the pale leaves of the poplar-trees shivered white in the light wind.

Watching the bushes closely for an ambush, the men disembarked, drew up their boats, and gathered compactly to move on the dumb man's hut; but before they could take one step forward, the dumb man emerged from the cabin door and came rapidly toward them.

They saw that he was armed. At fifteen paces from them he stopped, rested the butt of his rifle on the gravel at his feet, waved his hand toward them, pointed to the empty boats, and then across the lakes to their homes.

There was no mistaking his meaning. His face, white and haggard in the moonlight, was desperate with earnestness.

The men who faced him knew that he was in no mood for trifling; but they had come prepared for resistance, and were not to be turned back so easily.

Simeon Polly stepped one pace to the front and said:

"We have an errand here. When it is finished we will go back—not before. You have deceived us; you set yourself up to be dumb, but those are with us who have heard you talk within four days.

"Those are with us who have seen you, on your island home, caress some strange creature in the form of neither man nor beast. Listen! We want no heathen gods among us, nor yet the worshippers of them. We demand that you bring out the thing that you keep here."

The form of the dumb man straightened and hardened till its rigid outlines seemed to enclose a thing of iron and steel. On his face were first the red marks of anger, then the white hue of pain.

Again he pointed commandingly to the lake and the eastern shore. When no heed was paid to his mute command, he lifted his rifle to the level of his chin, and tapped the barrel of the piece significantly.

Then old Captain Nathan Miller, gaunt and bent since the days of Valley Forge, but hot-headed as in youth, cried out:

"Aye, you can fire! Fire if you will; but in one second from the time you touch the trigger you will be riddled with bullets. An' what'll your heathen god do then, with your dead body on the sand? Answer me that!"

The dumb man dropped the rifle in his hands, and lowered his head as if in painful thought. For the moment there was silence. No one stirred. All clearly heard the poplar leaves shivering, and the little waves that lapped the beach.

Suddenly, from the direction of the hut, came a sound strangely like and unlike a human voice, thrilling, dying soon into a sad and tremulous wail.

A look of yearning and dread came over the dumb man's face as he glanced towards his hut. Throwing his rifle to the ground at his feet, he turned full upon his visitors and reached out his hands to them beseechingly. Then he spoke.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is true that I am not dumb. I have imposed upon you, but I have done you no harm. I am a man, as you are men. I worship the God whom you worship. I have no heathen deity here. I have nothing here that calls for your disapproval. Believe me, I pray you, and go, that I may be alone."

Simeon Polly again spoke up.

"If you have nothing here that is evil," he said, "no harm will come of our seeing what you have. Again we tell you to bring it forth."

The dumb man—for so he must still be called, since he was never known in that region by any other name—advanced a few steps and stood for a moment looking intently into the faces of his visitors. They could see the trembling of his lower lip, and the glistening of tears in his eyes, for the moonlight fell full upon him. Then he said:

"Gentlemen give me three days to myself. It is all I ask. At the end of that time come again. I shall be here. All that I have will be here. Then I will show you everything. I will tell you everything. But now I ask you to go. See! I fall on my knees and implore you to go. As you are men, with hearts in your bosoms, I beseech you, by the love you bear your children, to go and leave me with my own!"

He was on his knees on the sand. His hands were clasped before him. His head was bowed to his bosom, and his strong frame was shaken with emotion.

The men who faced him looked for a moment at each other in silence. Then, from the hut, came again that unearthly cry.

It was sharp and piercing now, and full of agony. It vibrated on the air till the moonlight itself seemed tremulous.

The kneeling man arose, turned his white face for one moment to his visitors, and then for one moment to the sky.

"Friends or foes," he said, "may the good God counsel you."

Without another word he strode swiftly up the path away from the intruders, and disappeared in the shadows of his hut.

For a full minute no one of the intruders spoke. They were under the melancholy spell of that last agonized cry. Then Deacon Abner Jones stepped out from among them, earnest and awe-stricken.

"Brethren," he said, "we have no further business on this island to-night. If there is a mystery here, it is God's mystery, and is not for us to fathom. Let us go home."

They turned back to the boats, and soon a great expanse of moonlit water lay between them and the shadowed shore of the island.

Three days later the dumb man came at evening to the house nearest to the lake. His eyes bore traces of long weeping, and his face was haggard and pitiful to look on. To the man who met him at the door he said simply:

"Tell the men who came to my island three nights ago that it is my wish that they shall come again to-morrow, after the noon hour, and bring with them some one to perform the rite of Christian burial." Then he went away.

Word was sent throughout the settlement. A preacher was found, and the next day three boats grated on the sandy beach of the island. The dumb man met his visitors at the landing-place, and as they stepped ashore he grasped each man's hand and said:

"I thank you."

After a little he told them his story. Standing before them with, bared head, he said:

"My friends, we are in the presence of death. At sunrise yesterday a soul went up from that hut to heaven. With my own hands I have coffined the clay and dug the grave.

"He who died was my child. His bodily form was not like yours or mine. To human eyes he was abhorrent. Thirteen years ago I brought him here, a babe, and kept from him the sight of all human beings save myself, that he might not realize the horror of his own deformity. The better to thwart the curiosity of others, I deceived you with a feigned dumbness. For this I now ask your pardon."

He paused. Some one in the company managed to blunder out that he had done right, and need ask no one's pardon.

Tears came into the dumb man's eyes, and a great tenderness into his voice, and he said again, "I thank you. My friends, in that blighted body yonder there lived as sweet and beautiful a soul as ever passed to immortality. For thirteen years I have shut my eyes to all this fearfulness of form, and delighted in the strong and steadfast love of that loving child.

"I declare to you to-day that I have borne no cross save this cross of parting, and even that becomes a crown of gladness on my head when I think of that bright spirit, freed from its dread imprisonment, as fair and glorious now as are the angels of God."

His eyes were lifted upward, his face was transfigured with joy, and those who looked on him said afterward that he must have seen the spirit of his child.

A dead face smiled from the rude casket that was worthy of the sculptor's chisel or the painter's brush, so very beautiful was it as it lay there in the sweet serenity of death.

Tenderly the bearers bore the coffined body to its grave, tenderly were said the words of Christian burial.

When all was over, the dumb man turned in his boat and looked, for the last time in life, on the rocky shores and yellowing foliage of his island home. Over the grave of his child for a hundred years the wild grass has grown, and the leaves of the poplars have shivered in the wind, but no one now can mark the place of burial, and even the island's story is nearly lost and forgotten.—*Youth's Companion.*

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Some information as to the following household items about which there is a difference in thinking will be of use and settle matters. 1. Among the many old things and ways which are said to be again coming into fashion, are cruets, even when large and really handsome, ever used for the centre of the table at lunch or dinner? 2. What is the correct placing of salt cellars at the dinner table? 3. Are mats seen at well-appointed tables? QUESTIONER.

ANS.—1. However handsome a cruet stand may be, it never is placed on the dinner table, either at small or large dinners. Its proper place in the present day is the sideboard. We do not think it is likely ever again to have the honorable place as a centre piece. 2. Salt cellars should be placed the length of the table, one for two persons. 3. Mats may be used at the family breakfast, lunch or dinner, but at no other time. Some authorities in such matters pronounce them to be "positively vulgar." We do not go that length, but we recommend a hostess to dispense with them and always to have a thick soft table cover placed beneath the damask which will protect the polish of the table from heated plates or dishes.

Editor Etiquette Department:

In one of your late columns reference was made to the revival of the pretty old fashion of sealing wax and seals. Would it be out of place for a young lady to have the coat of arms of her family on hers or would something lighter be more appropriate? "Fancy seals" are said by some not to be in

NEW YORK'S NAVAL PARADE.

THE PROGRAMME, THE SHIPS AND THEIR NATIONALITY.

A Modern Naval Pageant in Honor of the Man Who First Discovered America—A Preliminary to the World's Fair.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—On the twenty-fourth day of the present month there will start from Hampton Roads for New York a stately fleet of warships to participate in the naval parade, which takes place on April 27 in honor of that man who first planted the flag of Spain on the soil of a new world in 1492. These are the foreign ships that will participate:

Name.	Class.	Displacement. Tons.
Argentina—Nueve de Julio	Protected cruiser	3,500
Brazil—Aquidabaan	Battle ship	4,050
Tradentes	Gun vessel	800
Republica	Protected cruiser	1,300
England—Blake	Armored cruiser	9,000
Australia	Armored cruiser	5,600
Magicienne	Protected cruiser	2,850
Tartar	Par. protected cruiser	1,770
Partridge	Par. protected cruiser	775
France—Jean Bart	Protected cruiser	4,160
Arethuse	Unprotected cruiser	3,600
Hussard	Unprotected cruiser	880
Germany—Kaiserin Augusta	Protected cruiser	6,052
Seadler	Unprotected cruiser	1,630
Holland—Vanspeyck	Unprotected cruiser	3,400
Italy—Etna	Protected cruiser	3,570
Giovanni Bausan	Par. protected cruiser	3,130
Dogali	Protected cruiser	2,088
Russia—Dimitri Donskoi	Armored cruiser	5,796
General Admiral	Armored cruiser	4,604
Rynda	Par. protected cruiser	2,995
Emperor Nicholas I	Turret battle ship	9,476
Admiral Nachimoff	Armored cruiser	7,781
Pamiate Azova	Armored cruiser	6,000
Spain—Reina Regente	Protected cruiser	4,750

The vessels of Uncle Sam's navy will be the "Philadelphia," (flagship), 4324 tons; "Chicago," 4500 tons; "Baltimore," 4000 tons; "San Fradcisco" and "Newark," 4083 tons each; "Charleston," 4040 tons; "Atlanta," 3189 tons; "Monitor Miantonomoh," 3990 tons; "Yorktown," "Concord" and "Bennington" (gunboats), 1700 tons each; dynamite vessel "Vesuvius," 930 tons; "Bancroft," practice ship, 838 tons; "Cushing," torpedo boat, 116 tons; despatch boat "Dolphin," 1500 tons. It is also probable that the armored cruiser "New York," 8150 tons, and the 2000 ton cruiser "Detroit" may be ready in time to take part.

REAR ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

Hilary A. Herbert, the secretary of the Navy, has determined upon the detailed arrangements for the naval review on April 27. The programme is as follows:

The men-of-war, on arrival, will be anchored in two columns, extending from Twenty-sixth street up to North River, the foreign ships on the New York side. The President and members of the Cabinet will be received on board the "Dolphin" at 10.30 a.m. off Twenty-third street, North River. The "Dolphin" will then get under way as soon as the Presidential party is on board, and will proceed up the river between the columns of men-of-war. While the "Dolphin" is passing between the columns, that portion of the North river between the American ships and New York shore will be closed and all traffic and passage suspended. After the "Dolphin" has anchored at the head of the line, vessels of all kinds may circle around the fleet, going upon the New Jersey side, but the passage between the two columns will be kept closed until the President has landed from the "Dolphin" and the formal review is concluded. The Coast Survey steamer "Blake" will have on board representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, and on the "Monmouth" will be the Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives of the United States and Governors of States, accompanied by their staffs. These vessels will follow the "Dolphin" up through the columns, and will have on board only the guests mentioned. The "Dolphin," proceeding between the columns, as she passes the various ships, will be saluted with the honors laid down by international treaties due to the Chief of State, and arriving at the head of the columns will anchor between them. The "Blake" will anchor at the head of the foreign and the "Monmouth" of the American column. The flag officers and the captains of the men-of-war will then be received on board the "Dolphin" and be presented to the President of the United States, who will entertain them at luncheon. Luncheon will be served at the same time on the "Blake" and "Monmouth" to the guests on board. The review will terminate by the return of the "Dolphin" and "Blake" and "Monmouth" through the lines and when the President's flag is hauled down from the "Dolphin," it will be saluted by twenty-one guns by all of the men-of-war present. Rear-Admiral Gherardi is commander-in-chief of the Naval Review. He has recently been ill, but is better now and will have supreme command of the fleet in New York harbor on April 27. Admiral Gherardi is a Louisianian by birth, and will be sixty-one years old on November 10. He was ordered to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron in February, 1889, and has been off sea duty ever since, recently returning from the Pacific with the special squadron to take part in the naval review. His home has been in Clinton street, Brooklyn, for many years, where his wife died about four years ago. It is expected by many of his friends that Admiral Gherardi will be ordered as superintendent at the Naval Academy after the naval review ceremonies are over, but he could remain there only till November 10, 1894, as he will be retired for age on that day.

H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

Peruvians Getting Excited.

PANAMA, April 13.—It looks like revolution in Peru. Disorder is widespread, and from Cuterno and Chote comes a report of an attack on the governor's palace, lasting for twenty-four hours. The mob was out in the interest of Pierola, the ex-dictator, in exile at Panama. Rivera, the leader of the mob, was killed and his followers dispersed by soldiers. At Lima recently a demonstration against the President was attempted in front of his palace.

The Debate on Home Rule.

LONDON, April 13.—The first speaker in the House of Commons yesterday on the motion for the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill was Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Conservative, who earnestly opposed the bill. He was followed by Michael Davitt, who said that the bill would be accepted by 13,000,000 of the Irish race as a pact of peace to be honorably observed. He had changed his opinion since 1886, and now strongly supported the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. The bill was a compromise, and not the result of a revolution; and, therefore, the friends of peace in Ireland and England took it as containing all the conditions of lasting union. Many Liberal members of Parliament have signed a paper requesting Mr. Gladstone to move on Friday the closure of the debate.

BELGIAN STRIKERS' RIOT.

A Dangerous Universal Suffrage Mob.

BRUSSELS, April 13.—The striking miners in the Borinage district number 8500. The strike movement is spreading. The metal workers, printing lithographers and wood workers have struck in several of the suburban factories, and the factories are closed. In the provinces, especially in the districts of Nerviers and Louvain, the strikes are increasing among the working people. Liege has so far been unaffected. Three hundred miners engaged in the strike perpetrated much wanton damage at Querignon yesterday. The strikers made an attack upon the sheds about the mouth of the pit and smashed every window in them. There were many men working in the pit who had refused to join the strikers, and the mob's efforts were directed against them as much as against the owners. Heaps of rubbish, old boards, stones and dirt were thrown into the shaft, the intention of the strikers being to imprison the men in the mine. The pit officials were helpless to contend against the mob, and assistance was asked from the gendarmes. Before the officers arrived at the pit considerable damage had been done. The mob was on the point of attacking another pit when the gendarmes arrived and dispersed them. The striking coal miners rioted all the afternoon at Cuesnes, three miles from Mons, in the province of Hainaut. Four thousand men attacked the buildings near the pit's mouth in the afternoon, drove off the guards and officials and demolished all the machinery, houses and shops. They tried to take by storm the Catholic club, but were driven back by other private citizens of the police. A commune councillor, who encouraged the mob, has been arrested. The rioters have possession of most of the town. The garrison in Mons has been confined to barracks.

Immediately after the assembling of the deputies yesterday an excited crowd gathered round the Palais de la Nation. The Parliamentary building had already been surrounded by unmounted police. The crowd becoming more demonstrative a squadron of mounted police was called out and held ready to charge. At 4 o'clock the workingmen nearest the Parliamentary building raised a shout for universal suffrage and made a rush to break the police line. The police were driven back and the mob tried to push up the steps. The mounted reserves charged with drawn swords. The mob met them with repeated volleys of stones but were eventually forced back and partly dispersed. Repeated disturbances followed in the Rue Louvain, between the Palais de la Nation and the Boulevard du Regent. As often as they were dispersed by the police the rioters tried to reassemble and fight back with stones the attacking force. The Deputies adjourned the debate on the revision of the constitution until the completion of the special committee of the examination into the plans of the suffrage reform that have been submitted.

A BOGUS MONEY DEALER CAUGHT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 13.—William Cameron, aged thirty-eight, a well-known resident of the north end of the city, was arrested by the police Tuesday evening, charged with having in his possession and disposing of quantities of Confederate counterfeit money. The charge is the result of a transaction Cameron had with Isaac Oulton, a miser. He took $165 out of the old man, who has nothing to show for it but some of this worthless paper. On Cameron's person were found about $1100 of Confederate money, bad Canadian and United States notes, etc., and a number of papers which, as far as can be ascertained, will implicate him with a gang of green goods people in the State of Massachusetts, who, with Cameron as their agent, carried on their operations in this city. The police, who have been shadowing Cameron for some time, say he has been doing this kind of work for years. The police are on the track of Cameron's confederates in the city, and promise other arrests.

POISONED BY A POWDER.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 13.—George Crow, of Glassville, Carleton county, died under suspicious circumstances. He took what was supposed to be a Dovers powder, prescribed by Dr. Welsh, and expired a few hours afterwards in great agony. Dr. Atkinson, who had been called in before Crow died, instantly realized that the man had taken an irritant poison, and on enquiry Mrs. Boyle, who mixed the powder, produced the cup with a quantity of white powder still adhering to its sides and the wrappers of the powder, one of which was labelled "Arsenious acid." A ten grain Dovers powder could be mixed in a teaspoon, but Mrs. Doyle says the powder she gave filled a tablespoon. A coroner's enquiry is now being held.

THE "PERUVIAN'S" LOSSES.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, N.S., April 13.—The Allan Line steamer "Peruvian" arrived from Liverpool yesterday. On the passage, the fourth officer, John B. Isbister, aged 57, of the Orkney Islands, was attacked by paralysis. He died and was buried at sea.

The ship was boarded by a sea on Saturday last, which carried away two of her boats, stove in one of the deck houses and did other damage. She proceeded to Boston yesterday afternoon.

An order from Ottawa directs that all immigrants, whether for Canada or the United States, shall have their baggage fumigated. Only those bound for the United States have heretofore had their baggage thus treated.

A CHANCE FOR PATTERSON.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 18.—The *World* says: "There is talk of the reorganization of the Militia Department at Ottawa. If the new minister, Mr. Patterson, is anxious to emulate John G. Haggart and to go him one better in the way of departmental reform, he can do so. We believe that that department can be cut down in the number of its officials; that greater economy can be observed in its purchases, and a considerably larger degree of efficiency secured in the volunteer service."

A Youthful Incendiary.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13.—The mystery of the six incendiary fires Sunday and Monday has been solved. The torch was applied in every instance by a boy of ten years. The boy is bright and has heretofore shown no signs of maliciousness. He says he kindled the fires to hear the bells ring and see the fire department turn out.

American Railway Union Organized.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13.—The American Railway Union was permanently organized Tuesday at a meeting held in this city. This is the new combination of railway employes which was temporarily organized two months ago.

The Radicals Will Look on.

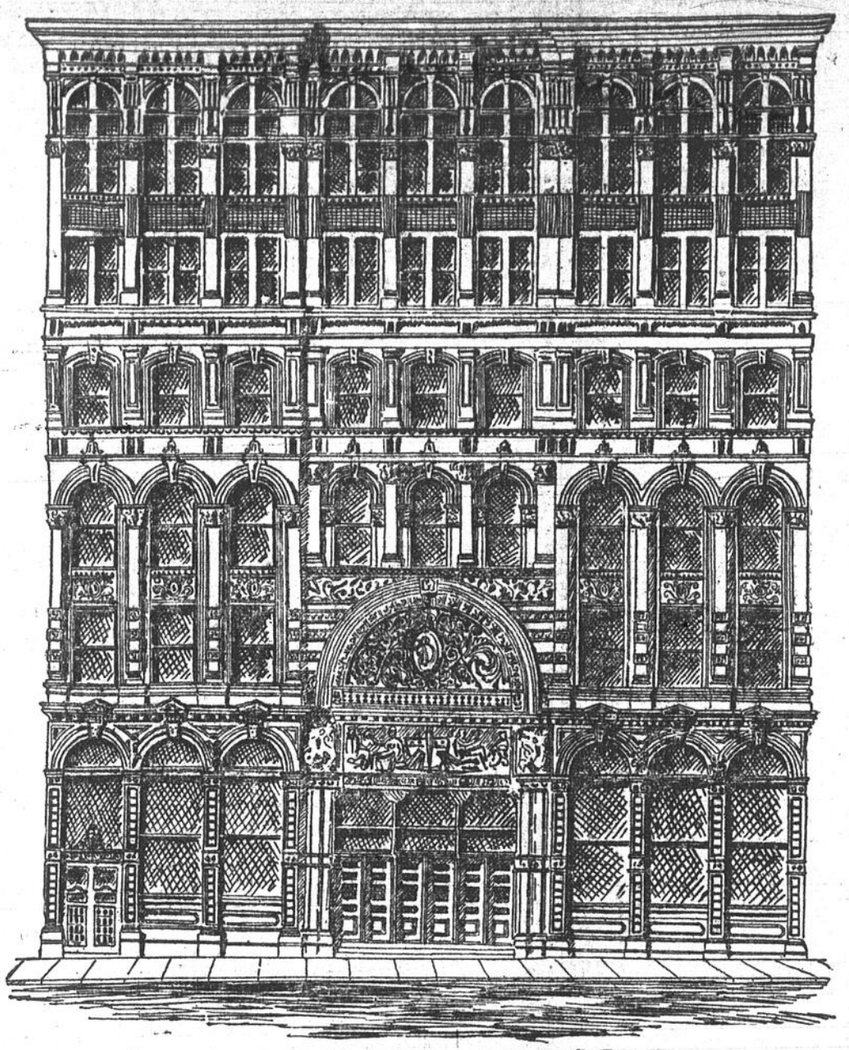
LONDON, April 13.—Sixty Radical members of the House of Commons met Tuesday night, and resolved to abstain from participation in the debate in the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Gonzales Not Dead.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13.—The report that ex-President Gonzales, Governor of Guanajuato, was dead, proves to have been unfounded. His condition is hopeless, however.

The Pont-y-Pridd Disaster.

LONDON, April 13.—The fire in the Pont-y-Pridd mine was virtually extinguished at about ten o'clock yesterday. The fumes of gas were, however, so noxious as to drive



NEW BUILDING OF LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

out those who undertook the exploration of the mine in search of the dead and for the rescue of the living. Many of the explorers suffered severely from the effects of the smoke and the deadly gases which they encountered. At eleven o'clock in the evening the pit had become so cool that three exploring parties were able to go some distance into the seams. They found three dead men, but discovered no trace of the main body of miners who were cut off by the flames from escape. Up to 2 o'clock this morning 53 corpses had been found. The bodies of eleven men were found huddled behind a door as if they had sought shelter there from a hurricane of fiery sparks sweeping by. Other bodies were found in the return airways, where the victims were caught while trying to escape and suffocated.

ONTARIO'S FLOURISHING FINANCES

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 13.—Hon. Mr. Harcourt, treasurer of Ontario, delivered his budget speech Tuesday.

He showed that the assets of the province were $5,857,857; liabilities of province, at present payable, $10,069; surplus of assets, after deducting liabilities presently payable, $5,838,758; receipts for 1892, $4,602,921; expenditure $4,068,951; estimated receipts for 1893, $4,030,572.

Mr. Harcourt said: "Ontario is in a singularly strong and healthy state contrasted with the condition of other provinces. The total receipts from the Crown Lands Department were $2,252,972.27, the largest sum ever received from this source. During the past five years the Government had realized from the timber licenses $5005,000."

He contrasted the policy of the Ontario Government of putting up the limits at auction with that of Quebec, and with the plan pursued by the Federal Government of disposing of its timber by private sale. The revenue from law stamps $91,617.56 was the largest in the history of the province. Mr. Harcourt stated that the revenue from licenses, $294,757.98, had fallen $6000 below the estimates. Incidentally he pointed out that while Ontario had only 207 retail licenses the city of Montreal alone had 470 and the receipts of Quebec province from licenses for the year ending June 30 last totalled $583,000, a greater sum than Ontario received in two years. Mr. Harcourt made an able defence of the recent succession duties act. The receipts from this source had only been $758.53, but this was no criterion of what it would be. It is expected that the succession tax will yield $100,000 annually.

Patrons of Industry Demands.

TORONTO, April 13.—There was a meeting of the executive committee of the Patrons of Industry yesterday. They propose to interview the Ontario Government and will ask it to consider the following propositions: The election of all salaried provincial officers; modification of the system of taxation, whereby the holder of a mortgage shall be taxed according to the value of the mortgage held on the land, and, therefore, the farmer relieved of that amount of taxation. They will also urge on the Government the decentralization of the superior courts of the province, and ask that mortgages, railway stocks and debentures be taxed. They also propose to press upon the Government the appointment of an officer to enforce the anti-combine act.

Another Australian Bank Crash.

LONDON, April 13.—The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank has failed with liabilities amounting to £6,000,000. The bank was incorporated by Royal charter in 1852, and claimed to have a paid up capital of £900,000 and a reserve fund of £300,000. The suspended bank has main branches at Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane and Melbourne, and elsewhere in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The liabilities are now believed to be £8,000,000. No approximate estimate of the assets can yet be given. The last balance sheet showed deposits of almost £6,000,000. A steadily increasing withdrawal of deposits caused the suspension.

Germany's Imperial Loan.

BERLIN, April 13.—The German Imperial loan is covered by subscriptions to nearly quadruple the amount asked for by the Government and the Prussian loan to triple the amount. The Government has reason to be gratified with the evidence of confidence on the part of the financiers which presents a striking contrast to the experience of Russia.

The New Banque du Peuple.

The Banque du Peuple some time ago obtained a permit from the Building Inspector to erect a building on St. James street near Place d'Armes square four stories high not including the basement. They have now filed a supplementary request to be allowed to make their building three stories higher. The amended plan was filed and specifications will be given. The application has not yet been reported on.

A FAMOUS CRIMINAL.

THE STORY OF JONATHAN WILD —THE ENGLISH WAIF.

One of the Most Notorious Rogues Known in the Annals of Crime—An Incarnation of Rascality. —Autograph Letters.

A hundred and thirty-seven years have elapsed, says the London *Times*, since Jonathan Wild was hanged at Tyburn, and the chief incident of his nefarious life have been carefully transmitted from generation to generation in the successive "Malefactors' Registers," "Newgate Calendars," "Criminal Recorders" and "Chronicles of Crime," which ingenious hacks have compiled from those terribly trustworthy authorities, the Old Bailey sessions papers. The phantom of Jonathan Wild has, however, just stepped from the congenial atmosphere of the Old Bailey into the archives of a noble family, and he makes a very curious appearance in several letters in his autograph, recently brought to light in the examination of the Dartmouth papers. In the first of these communications, dated March, 1724, the year before Jonathan's infamous life came to a close, he abjectly entreats the Earl of Dartmouth, then Secretary of State, to protect him against the persecution of some justices, who, he had the impudence to say, had encouraged several thieves to swear against him. In return for the protection of the government he undertakes to discover, apprehend and convict large numbers of notorious criminals, and he winds up his epistle with hearty prayers for Lord Dartmouth's long life and prosperity. In the following June he writes again, saying that he has heard that the Earl of Dartmouth had lost "some things on the road," and

ENQUIRING FOR PARTICULARS

in order that he may use all the diligence he can to recover the stolen articles. Again in August, alluding to some manuscripts which his lordship had lost, and for which a reward of 10 guineas had been offered, he alleges that the thieves demanded 20 guineas for themselves, and that his lordship's "stewart," by which he means steward, had promised to pay in part if he could only see the writings. The negotiations seem to have proved abortive, and Jonathan declares that he has been £6 out of pocket by the transaction; still he offers to renew his efforts to obtain the manuscripts, if some other person than Lord Dartmouth's steward is empowered to treat with him, the "stewart," according to his showing, being "full of needless excuses and put-offs." The truth would appear to be that the earl's steward knew his man and refused to part with so much as a broad piece unless the cunning go-between brought the stolen goods with him. Jonathan Wild, indeed, seems to have been throughout his life an incarnation of rascality, duplicity and knavery of every kind. He was born at Wolverhampton late in the reign of Charles II. of decent parents, who gave him

A PLAIN EDUCATION

and apprenticed him to a bucklemaker at Birmingham. When quite a young journeyman he married, and after the birth of a son deserted his wife and child and came to London. He worked for a while at his trade, but dissolute habits led him into debt and he lay for four years a prisoner in Wood Street Compter, where he no doubt amused his enforced idleness by devising schemes for swindling the public when he should regain his liberty. In the compter, too, he formed the acquaintance of a notorious female pickpocket, named Mary Milliner, who had been within an ace of hanging half a score of times, but had managed at last to get arrested for debt. By some means or another both Jonathan and Milliner obtained their freedom and opened a little public house in Cripplegate. As the female pickpocket was on terms of intimate acquaintance with most of the distinguished thieves of the metropolis, she proved a valuable assistant to Mr. Wild, whose tavern became the popular resort for felons. There was no law at the period for the punishment of the receivers of stolen goods, and Jonathan drove for a considerable time a roaring trade as a "fence." His practices, however, were considerably interrupted by the passing of an act of Parliament inflicting fourteen years' transportation on all persons convicted of receiving goods knowing them to be stolen. The unabashed Mr. Wild then

PROCEEDED TO CALL A MEETING

of the most notorious robbers in London, and after pointing out to them that if they took their booty to unscrupulous pawnbrokers they would not receive more than a fourth part of the value of the goods, he proposed that they should bring all their plunder to him, and he would negotiate for restoring it to the owners, receiving a reward for so doing, which reward he would divide with his predatory friends. The plan met with the approbation of the thieves, and for some years Wild carried on the business with brilliant success. He had positively the assurance to open an office in the Old Bailey for negotiating with persons who had been robbed, and, to enhance his assumption of respectability, he acted as assistant to Charles Hitchen, the city marshal, who was almost as great a rogue as his subordinate. The worthy couple used to parade the streets from Temple Bar to the Minories, searching disorderly houses and apprehending suspected persons, and at the same time extorting large bribes from those who justly feared to be brought in contact with the law. The two rascals, however, fell out, and each pursued

HIS OWN VILLAINOUS WAY.

Hitchen had a turn for literature and attacked Wild in a pamphlet called "The Regulator; or, a Discovery of Thieves and Thief-Takers," which drew a vehement reply from Wild. By this time the scamp had provided a second string to his bow. He not only acted as an agent for recovering stolen property, but he used his familiarity with the thieves and their haunts in order that he might denounce them to the magistrates if they offended him, or if they grumbled at the miserable share of the profits of their iniquity doled out to them by the "fence." As a thief-taker, Wild, paradoxical as it may appear, did reader some paltry kind of service to the state; but his operations as a receiver of stolen goods had made him a public nuisance, and in 1718 an act was passed declaring every person guilty of a capital offense who should accept a reward in consideration of restoring stolen effects without prosecuting the thief. This, it might be thought, would have sufficed to annihilate Jonathan's business, but, by consummate dexterity, he contrived to evade the law and proceeded as before with such success that he was able to open a branch office, which was conducted by his man Abraham. He had agents abroad, to whom he transmitted watches and jewelry, and he absolutely

CHARTERED A COUPLE OF SLOOPS

which plied between the Thames and Rotterdam, laden with plunder which he had received. At length, through a quarrel with an accomplice, Wild was arrested, and, after a lengthy trial, was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was at this time in wretched health, and attributed his illness to several fractures of the skull which he had received while arresting criminals, and to his throat having been cut by a notorious ruffian named "Blueskin." To the last he indulged in hopes of obtaining the royal mercy, and bragged of the dukes, marquises and earls to whom he had rendered services; but on May 24, 1725, Jonathan Wild, "The Great," as Fielding ironically calls him, was taken in a cart from Newgate to Tyburn and hanged. He had drunk a large quantity of laudanum on the night preceding the execution, and was in a half stupefied state when he was cast off the ladder. A meaner, more sordid and more ignoble rascal it is difficult to conceive. His life was one long tissue of crafty, cowardly, squalid crimes, yet, thanks to the genius of the author of "Tom Jones" and the dramatic power of Harrison Ainsworth, the memory of Jonathan Wild still lives, and his letters to Lord Dartmouth have attracted some share of public curiosity.

A TREACHEROUS SPOT.

A thrilling story of a rescue from a terrible death is related by a Wyoming correspondent of the New York *Sun*. He says that he and a companion who assisted him in herding cattle in Wyoming were sent out by the superintendent to look for thirty cattle which had strayed or been stolen. They had started at daybreak, and had ridden about forty miles when they came to an "alkali spot" on the prairie, several acres in extent. They had often seen such places before, but none so large. They marked the place where alkali had exuded from the soil, giving it the appearance of having been sprinkled with lime. As they started to cross it, the correspondent heard a cry from his companion, who was a hundred yards to his right and a little ahead of him. Looking in the direction of the cry, he saw the man trying to get his horse on firm ground. Riding toward him, he felt the ground quiver beneath his horse's feet, and foresaw that with a few more steps he would be in as much need of rescue as his companion. Halting instantly he called to the man to get his feet free of the stirrups and clasp his hands behind his head. Then he threw his lariat, and watched with sickening suspense to see if his aim had been true. To his great joy he saw the lariat coil around his chest, and then turning around, he literally dragged him from the horse's back to solid ground and safety. As they skirted the alkali spot they realized how narrow the escape had been, for the horse had been engulfed before they were out of sight of him, and, a little farther on, the tips of several pairs of horns protruding from the soil, explained what had become of the lost cattle. It is evident that the man would have died a horrible death if his rescuer had not had the presence of mind and the skill necessary to save him.

THE FERNLEYS;

—OR,— The Barriers of Pride.

CHAPTER XIX.—(*Continued.*)

I thought him dead, and reason tottered. I was told afterwards that as I staggered up, and stood clinging to Towerscourt, I touched the prostrate form with my foot, and said to my Italian servant—

"Either he or I, Jessa; it would not be right if we both lived after such words had passed between us."

* * *

I was at Beechwood again. Three days had elapsed since the morning that a boat had carried us over a swollen river.

In the early waning of the autumn afternoon I lay on a couch in my dressing-room, freshly wakened from sleep. I felt light-headed and feeble; my mind was not yet quite balanced; and I know I babbled strangely while looking wonderingly at my thin transparent fingers plucking at the down coverlet thrown across me—

Like one
Half wakened from a midnight dream of blood.

"No wonder he died, to think me such a one as Hilton's wife. I wonder if Hilton struck her, and said that word to her, and what she did, and how she bore it? It has struck my heart and head; he had no right to say it and die. He should not have left it all to me; he ought to share some of my pain, but it beats, beats here. If he felt it, he would not lie so still. I remember Towerscourt cried as he led me to the other room. I was ready to go—what did it matter? I said 'Good-night' as I got up from beside Denis; I was going to kiss him, but I could not. It is so strange that I should feel repulsion because he was dead."

"Who is dead!" said a voice beside me.

"My Denis. Jessa, I am a widow, and you have let me wear colors, and I have no cap."

"The *padrone* is not dead. You deceive yourself still, little mistress."

"Not dead!"—"Not dead yet."

"That's strange!" And I fell to musing again.

How things confounded themselves with me! Jessa, for instance, was so grim, so terrible in aspect, as I saw her with wild, furtive eyes, bloodshot for want of sleep, a mouth which twitched spasmodically, and a hand which trembled as she brought my draught up to the couch. Her hand burned as I touched it. Yet no—now I felt it again, it was quite cold and clammy. The fire burned brightly, and made Jessa's shadow goblin-like by fits and starts; but the very room looked unfamiliar in the half-light, as we sometimes find it after a sleep in the daytime, when for some hours we have gone out of our lives, and seem, when we return, to find everything with an altered aspect.

I could not at first remember what had happened; there was a faint recollection of a gray and rainy morning, a sensation of being propelled through water, the sound of oars in their rowlocks, the swish of water against a rocking boat. I sighed heavily, looking at Jessa, who stood and seemed either to forget to breathe at all or else to breathe imperceptibly. The room was horrible; it seemed to close round and stifle me. I sat up.

Jessa, did Mr. Fernley have a fit after that dreadful scene there?"

"Yes," she answered sullenly.

"Has he been to see me since he returned?"

"Signorina, no."

My thoughts gradually cleared while I lay and thought. Feelings I dared not name were taking the place of wifely love. There was a struggle at hand; I had been brought back to his home, but I swore to be quit of his presence. With sudden energy I rose from the couch, seized the candle, and carried it to the mirror; it reflected a spectre of myself, and amid long tangles of yellow hair a wasted marble face with a livid bruise on one white cheek. I looked till my eyes flamed, but they were not brighter than those in a ghastly face which looked over my shoulder.

"There's a deeper bruise here, Jessa," I said, and I pressed my hand close to my heart.

Jessa turned me round and grasped my hand; her eyes peered into mine; her dark face approached my own. I felt the influence of a terrible mesmeric fascination guiding my thoughts to something vague yet horrible, and suddenly shook myself free.

"No—no—no!" I gasped, without knowing what I rejected.

She loosed my hands and glided from the room.

What awful meaning was in her look? I pondered, looking after her, and all at once I felt frightened. Jessa must come back and stay with me; I would not trust her from my sight. Though I was weak from the fever, I could rest quiet no longer; I threw a fur cloak over my wadded Cashmere morning-gown, and, shivering partly from cold and partly from fear, ventured outside the corridor.

I went feebly down the stairs. The great hall was empty; the double large door shut out the sounds from the kitchen region, yet I knew it was about the hour when the servants would be preparing for the dinner. Outside the morning-room I paused and softly turned the handle. I heard voices. It was dusk. I pushed the door a little open, sufficient to see to the end of the long room. Lady Fernley, her back towards the door, sat before the fire, and a tall figure was stretched on a couch by the side of it. They spoke low and earnestly.

I was moving away, when another glance showed me the object of my search close at hand in that very room. The day was cold, and a large Japanese screen had been placed a few yards from the door to keep out draughts; it had been partially pushed on one side by some one entering or leaving the room, and in one of the angles of its divisions crouched Jessa, her head bent forward, listening intently.

I drew near. Not for a good deal would I have met Denis or his mother then; yet I feel I could not, must not, lose sight of the Italian while she was in the presence of people she so detested. She was wrapped in unconsciousness of anything but the one absorbing topic. I went close and tried to attract her notice, but in vain—she was completely absorbed. This is what I heard as I stood by. Lady Fernley spoke.

"Sick or well, she should not have been suffered to enter this house again. But I believe now you hug yourself with the oath of that infatuated boy.

"She will not trouble you long. As you say, I partly believe my cousin's word; they are guilty in intention—no more. I have long ceased to think her responsible for her actions; the curse of her blood is working out; she is going to a place where temptation cannot reach her, but, gently treated—better than I have—"

"You!"

"You do not know all, or perhaps you would despise me as much as I do myself."

"Denis, don't tell me you love her still."

"I could not subvert nature; but I've been too harsh, too stern—I'm beginning to see that. She has a noble nature, in spite of the taint in her blood. I partly think the sense of unmerited disgrace on her proud soul has unsettled her mind and undone her. If you can understand, I regret that we ever met; yet sometimes, mother, and especially of late, I have felt a resistless impulse come over me to clasp her to my heart and dare fate to do its worst, so that I get back a tithe of the love I neglected for two years."

"Think of poor Hilton, my son."

"I think of him daily; and though I tell you my folly, I will never yield to it. Be content; the temptation of her presence will be removed. I have settled it to-day. This watching and suspicion degrades us both alike; and, as I cannot keep my honor safe without it, we must be apart. She will be in other hands to-morrow, I shall send Jessa back to Italy, and——"

He spoke on, but I heard no more. With a simultaneous movement I advanced and Jessa recoiled. Even in the dim light I saw the flash of her eyes, as with a noiseless rapid movement she stepped into the hall, and, without appearing to notice my presence, disappeared. I thought she went to the library, but she was not there, and I looked into the dining-room.

The table was laid for dinner—for three persons, I noticed—but not completed. Wine stood on the massive sideboard, and one particular rare decanter, which was always filled with pure water. I never touched wine, and Denis and his mother almost invariably drank a small glass of water during dinner. I felt stunned and bewildered; the fever made me faint and thirsty. Jessa was not in the room, but I took a little tumbler, and went to the sideboard. Just as I lifted out the stopper from the water decanter I heard a step in the hall; I laid it down so hastily that it made a loud jarring noise on the polished wood. Thinking it might be Jessa, I hurried out.

Face to face in the doorway I encountered Doctor Pratt. I little knew he was in the house, and it startled me. I was quivering yet as he took my hand, looking at me inquisitively meanwhile.

"This is imprudent, my dear madam," he said softly. "You are not well enough to cross all these cold passages to come here." And he was so solicitous that he would not loose my hand.

"Who is to prevent my walking where I like?" I demanded loudly, striving to get away, for something in his enquiring eyes made me shiver still.

"I am at present. Go back to your room quietly. Mistress Jessa was wrong to let you go about — only think what the servants would say if they saw you."

He glanced at my fur cloak and Cashmere robe as if they were objectionable at that hour, and after looking at him blankly, I went back obediently, he watching me go up the stairs.

"*Anima mia*," whispered Jessa, creeping up as I entered the room, and looking with terrified eyes into my face, "did'st thou not hear a cry?"

But there was no cry.

CHAPTER XX.

I come now to a page in my life which was so awful and had such results that twice I have laid down the pen shuddering, and felt I could not transcribe it; yet, because I know it ought one day to be known to those who can never have it told them, I will make another effort.

On the evening I wrote of in the last chapter I went to bed early. There was great cause for deep consideration, as my husband had acknowledged that he was going to send me away to some unknown bourne, and Jessa back to her native land. I remembered this, yet kept saying, "I have another day to think and act in, but now I must sleep."

The night was clear and fine; a waning but still beautiful moon shone through the uncovered window as I lay down. It was but little past nine, and Jessa said she would sit by me.

"Yes, and tell your beads here, my Jessa; then you need not pray so far into the night," I murmured sleepily; but she shook her head and said "Not yet."

So she sat quite quietly by the bedside, looking out at the moonlight while I dropped asleep.

With such a peaceful beginning that it was strange I was harrassed with frightful nightmare. It began very gradually — so gradually that I seemed to be thinking once or twice that I would wake up and turn over; but it was too much trouble to do so, and soon I got beyond the power. There was nothing definite, no terrific shapes presented themselves, but a sense of horror possessed me—horror of some one or some thing, I know not whom or what.

Natural philosophy tells us that a lifetime may be reviewed in a moment, and that the whole course of a dream may be covered by the instant before waking. It may be so, but, if so, that instant in my case was so awful that I think another such would have stopped my heart for ever. Bathed in perspiration, I woke with a scream of agony, and flung myself out of bed on to the floor; then—oh, Heaven!—I heard my scream repeated, not by me, but in another room, in another voice.

I caught up a wrap and darted to the door. Just outside was Jessa, standing flat against the wall, her distended eyes straining in one direction, her fingers at her ears, shuddering from head to foot. Again came that agonized cry, not clear and piercing as from a young person, but shrill, and with temporary vigor lent it by sudden dire extremity. Jessa caught at me, but I fled in the direction of the cry, and presently found myself in the room appropriated to Lady Fernley, looking at a convulsed figure writhing on the ground.

(*To be Continued.*)

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ONE ENJOYS

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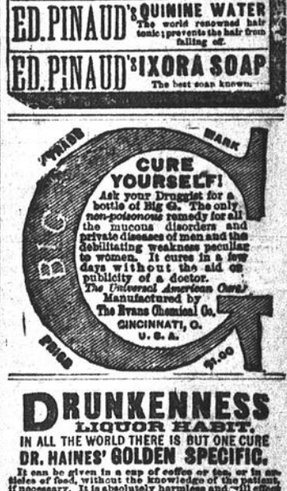

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CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending 1st April, 1893.

Monday	34,535
Tuesday	34,488
Wednesday	34,393
Thursday	34,125
Friday	No issue
Saturday	36,079
Total	173,620

Present Daily Average for Week

— ENDING —

APRIL 1st, 1893,

34,724.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

VAUDREUIL.

The Liberal victory in Vaudreuil will present an almost irresistible temptation to such of the tariff reform press as are far enough away from the county to have escaped the echoes of the contest, to claim a triumph for their principles. Here in Montreal, however, the allurement is more easily withstood; for we have known all along—and grieved to know—that the real issue upon which the election would turn was the attitude of the two parties on the Manitoba school question.

That tariff reform is in the air needs no demonstration; nor will it strengthen the movement to claim for it a bogus victory. As yet, the Conservative tariff reformers are strongly hopeful that the Foster schedule will be fairly and adequately amended and reduced by the present Government on protective lines. Their discontent with the cruel exactions and "specific duty" mysteries of the tariff has not reached the point of driving them into Opposition. They are as staunch protectionists as ever, and look for reforms initiated by the party pledged to the maintenance of that policy. It is one thing to desire tariff reform, but it is quite another to embrace the "tariff for revenue" programme of the Opposition. The Government has, in this matter, at least, the ball at its feet; and can keep the support of the tariff reformers of Protection proclivities by simply redeeming its promise to reform the tariff.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN ASSINIBOIA.

The fight still goes merrily on in the North-West over the tariff question. Senator Perley has apparently taken upon himself the task of quieting the discontent at Moosomin, his courage not being at all shaken by the fact that one of the leaders of the farmers' revolt is the President of the local Liberal-Conservative Association. For downright plucky independence and unterrified defiance of even his own party leaders in his own constituency, there is no one to compete with a gentleman holding a life appointment under the Government. The Senator is a very positive controversialist. After deprecating with the utmost vigor in a letter to the Moosomin *Spectator*, the manner in which his critics had applied "low down epithets" to him, he says: "I deny the statement that I abused any one. I had no desire to abuse any one." And then in continuing this subject a little further on, he remarks: "As regards Mr. Tudge, I do not consider him of much account, but he apparently has got wrathy at my allusions to him. I did refer in my letter to "political tricksters of the Tudge stamp who had no regard for themselves or the utterances that fall from their lips." That was all! And yet this thin-skinned Tudge was affronted. It seems very fortunate, however, for the more sensitive members of the community that the Senator did not indulge in anything which he would consider to come worthily within the classification "abuse."

Then it will be remembered that one of these calumnious individuals accused the Senator of advocating the abolition of the Senate before his elevation to its serene atmosphere. Summarily does he dispose of this slander. We quote his very words:

"Next he (Tudge) says, "well do I remember his (the Senator's) pledge to abolish the Senate, etc., etc., etc." *That is not correct.* The only time I made reference to the Senate was during the election campaign at Carlyle, when an old gent away back in the audience whom I sized up as a Grit, asked me my opinion of the Senate, *and I replied something to the way named. Mr. Tudge only got the statement by rumor.*"

The italics are ours. It will be seen that the Senator draws a fine distinction between a man telling the truth about a speech that he heard, and a man telling the truth about a speech that he only heard of. But when he comes to the president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, the Senator takes on a more kindly mood, and excuses the unfortunate man as being "duped" and "more to be pitied than despised." It appears very likely from these indications that the Government will soon be rid of all complaint in the North-West; and the Ministers must be filled with unavailing regret that they have not many such tactful and conciliatory representatives to discipline other parts of the country.

The defence of the Government, however, is not left wholly to the Perleys, even in that district. Mr. T. H. Cross, who still stands staunchly by his party, bids the farmers of Assiniboia not to despair of obtaining relief at the hands of the present Cabinet, quoting as justification for his faith a number of paragraphs from Hon. Mr. Foster's speech in the Commons, in which the Minister of Finance asserts the sincerity of the Government in its promise of fair tariff reform. This style of argument would seem more likely to appeal to the less burdened farmers than Senator Perley's more sprightly disquisition. That pledge of the Ministry to reform the tariff is the strand that holds many an old Conservative to his allegiance, and the manner in which that pledge is fulfilled will decide whether the "strand" will grow to a cable or fray into broken thread.

MR. EDGAR JUDGE suggests that the Board of Trade take advantage of the large chamber they will have in their new building to establish a general business "exchange." The "exchange" is an old world institution, being merely an extension of the Corn Exchange idea to all the business ramifications of the city. That it would be convenient for business men to meet all their fellows on 'Change goes without saying, while it would also serve another purpose in keeping the commercial leaders of the city well in touch with each other. It is an idea worth thinking of, and one that might well be acted upon at the opening of the new premises of the Board.

MR. MOWAT has quieted the flutterings of restless politicians in Ontario by assuring them that he will allow the Legislature to live throughout its legal four sessions before dissolution; and Mr. Meredith, the Opposition leader, has put himself on record as opposed to springing elections upon the people. This is all very satisfactory for Ontario; and Mr. Meredith will confer a favor upon the country if he will induce his friends at Ottawa to live up to the same doctrine.

"The heavens themselves run continually round; the world is never still; the sun travels to the east and to the west; the moon is ever changing in its course; the stars and planets have their constant motions; the air we breathe is continually agitated by the wind, and the waters never cease to ebb and flow—doubtless for the purpose of their conservation and to teach us that we should ever be in action."

"Almost all men are over-anxious. No sooner do they enter the world than they lose that taste for natural and simple pleasures so remarkable in early life. Every hour do they ask themselves what progress they have made in the pursuit of wealth or honor; and on they go as their fathers went before them, till, weary and sick at heart, they look back with a sigh of regret to the golden time of their childhood."

"It is curious that many who fear to forfeit their independence by accepting kindness are quite ready to bestow favors themselves. They are generous up to a certain point, but beyond that their generosity ceases. They fail to perceive that, if others feel as they do, they are really unkind in their very kindness—that they are inflicting the very same obligations upon another of which they themselves complain."

"Energy is of two kinds—physical and mental—and both may be affected favorably or unfavorably by what we call comfort. For instance, food, raiment, and shelter of some sort are necessities to life itself. The poorest and most insufficient may keep a man alive, but cannot make him strong or vigorous. But let the food be nourishing and plentiful, the raiment adapted to the climate, the house staunch and sanitary, the surroundings clean and sweet, and they have done their work in ministering to the average man and woman. Beyond this, of course, lies a large area, in which taste, refinement, and wealth have full away. There is, however, a very practical and reasonable limit which each of us ought to set for himself, i. e., how far are all these things increasing and developing one's physical and mental energy? For, as surely as there is a point up to which they are necessary to maintain both, so surely is there another point beyond which they will tend to decrease both."

"Complete truthfulness is one of the rarest of virtues. Even those who regard themselves as absolutely truthful are daily guilty of over-statements and under-statements. Exaggeration is almost universal. The perpetual use of the word 'very,' where the occasion does not call for it, shows how widely diffused and confirmed is the habit of misrepresentation. And this habit sometimes goes along with the loudest denunciations of falsehood. After much vehement talk about 'the veracities' will come utterly unveracious accounts of people and things—accounts made unveracious by the use of emphatic words where ordinary words alone are warranted; pictures of which the outlines are correct, but the lights and shades and colors are doubly and trebly as strong as they should be. Here, among the countless deviations of statement from fact, we are concerned only with those in which form is wrong as well as color—those in which the statement is not merely a perversion of the fact, but, practically, an inversion of it. Chiefly, too, we have to deal with cases in which personal interests of one or other kinds are the prompters to falsehood:—now the desire to inflict injury, as by false witness; now the desire to gain material advantage; now the desire to escape a punishment or other threatened evil; now the desire to get favor by saying that which pleases. For in mankind at large, the love of truth for truth's sake, irrespective of ends, is but little exemplified."

THE CYCLONE'S DAMAGE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

CHICAGO, April 13. — Reports received here from Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, various parts of Illinois, Mississippi and North Dakota show that the first reports of Tuesday night's cyclone are fully borne out in relation to the damage done. Whole villages were swept away, many people were killed, rivers overflowed their banks, and the places visited were generally demoralized. It is impossible to form even an approximate idea of the loss, which will run into thousands of dollars. So far from advices about thirty persons are reported as losing their lives.

Pardridge Drops Half a Million.

CHICAGO, April 13.—At the close of the session of the Board of Trade yesterday Ed. Pardridge admitted that he had been beaten by the crowd. The present deal in May wheat, he said, was all up as far as he was concerned, and he was a loser by more than half a million. The little plunger was laboring under abnormal excitement, but he said he had had over $2,000,000 with which to fight the clique that had pushed him to the wall, and he would make them sweat for it or lose his entire fortune. "I'm done by my friends," said he, "but I'll get back at them. I have $2,000,000 worth of real estate and I'll bring it all up to the front if necessary. My wife also has a fortune and she will back me up. I shall stay right here on the floor and give the crowd the racket it has given me. They have danced to my fiddling before and I can make 'em do so again." The bull clique started out after Pardridge bright and early yesterday morning. They were resolved to drive him to a corner. The same powers that put the price of May wheat up on Monday four cents and yesterday at the opening almost an equal amount can do almost any earthly thing they want to with the price of that cereal. Monday night's closing was at 80c. The first sale yesterday morning was at 90c. In two minutes it changed to 84c, and in less than 8 minutes after that the bulls ran the price up to 88c. At noon it was fluctuating between 85 and 87c. Nervousness was a faint description of the state of the market. A call for 15,000 bushels would send the market up to the roof. A trader might start in to buy at 86c and be satisfied to capture his amount at 2c advance and see the price next minute below his original offering. After the unusual fluctuations of the session May wheat closed at 86½c, with a quarter cent off Monday's price. The range of the day was not heavy, for the market was too sensitive for any large operations.

THE RECEPTION TO M'CARTHY.

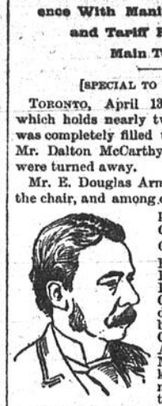
HE MAKES AN INTERESTING SPEECH TO HIS ADMIRERS.

No French Domination, No Interference With Manitoba's Schools, and Tariff Reform the Main Topics.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 13.—The Auditorium, which holds nearly two thousand people, was completely filled to-night in honor of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., and many were turned away.

Mr. E. Douglas Armour, Q. C., occupied the chair, and among others present on the platform were Colonel O'Brien, M. P., G. Campbell, M.P.P., E. Field, M. P. P., Dr. Barr, M. P. P., Rev. Dr. Briggs, Ex-Mayor Geo. Taylor, of London; Henry O'Brien, barrister, brother of Col. O'Brien. M. P.; Ald. Crawford, S. F. McKinnon, a well-known N. P. reform merchant; P. W. Hanton, president Trades and Labor Council; Ald. Wm. Bell, H. H. Strathy, of Barrie; ex-Ald. Gowanlock, ex-Ald. J. B. Boustead, Dr. H. H. Moorehouse, Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church; T. E. Moberlay, editor of *The Week*; F. W. Harcourt and A. M. Creelman, partners in Mr. McCarthy's law firm; C. C. Robinson, York County Solicitor; W. Blackett Robinson, of the "Canada Presbyterian."



DALTON M'CARTHY.

A NUMBER OF NOTABLES SENT LETTERS OF REGRET.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, wrote:

Mr. McCarthy's great eminence as a lawyer, his unequalled power in the present Parliament as an expositor of law, his independence when moral issues arise, his valiant denunciation of the wrong in the Jesuits' Estates Act, his elevated statesmanship anent the Manitoba School Act, and his profound insight into the economic needs of the country, crushed by an oppressive tariff; his unsullied record in public life, all command my gratitude as a well-wisher of our Dominion.

Mr. Coatsworth, M. P. for East Toronto, expressed a warm regard for Mr. McCarthy, but added:

However, my being there might be regarded as an endorsation of Mr. McCarthy's new trade policy, which, in my opinion, would increase the burden of taxation, especially on the poor. I am compelled to ask the committee to excuse me from being present.

Col. F. C. Denison, M. P. for West Toronto, wrote:

While a strong admirer of Mr. McCarthy in many respects, and also a personal friend, yet my presence at his reception might be misunderstood. I am a supporter and firm believer in the National Policy, and was elected to the House of Commons as a follower of the Government on that issue. Mr. McCarthy, on the other hand, last session announced that he was opposed to the policy of the Government on that question. Therefore, my presence might be taken as a condemnation of the Government. This I have no wish to do.

After an opening address from the chairman, Mr. McCarthy was presented with the following short address:

DEAR SIR,—The day has arrived when this country wants a man at its head fearless, able and honest; and such a man we believe you to be. We perceive that we must rise above party and that the welfare of the masses commercially and socially must, above and beyond, the exigencies of party policy, be considered. Your manly courtesy in restricting the arrogant assumption of the Hierarchy, whether in the matter of the Jesuits' estate bill, separate schools or the dual language question, has won for you the respect and admiration of every honorable, loyal and true Canadian, and in acknowledgment of your vigorous fight for our rights and to show our contempt for the machine politicians and their dupes, who are opposing you, we ask you to accept this reception at the hands of the citizens of Toronto here assembled."

Signed on behalf of the committee representing the citizens of Toronto.

J. W. SEYMOUR CORBY,
Chairman Reception Committee.
J. A. CURRIE,
Chairman General Committee.

Mr. McCarthy, on rising to reply, was made the subject of a great ovation which was again and again renewed, as he started to speak. However, at this time he made only a brief formal reply, reserving his principal effort till later.

COL. O'BRIEN, M. P., SPOKE FIRST.

He said the Canadian Government would find the Equal Rights movement was not dead yet, and this large meeting was a proof that the country was not satisfied with the administration, where sections holding widely different views were balanced so as to hold office. In her trade policy Canada did not want legislation for the few, nor want to create Jay Goulds and Carnegies. On racial and religious issues this country must be British, and the English language must prevail. He and Mr. McCarthy had been read out of the Conservative party. He thought it was too bad that men, who had never received a tittle of emolument should, after years of service, be called renegades and traitors by those who now ruled at Ottawa. One of them had taken the opportunity of writing a long open letter to Dalton McCarthy; a man who wrote a letter on political morality with a Lieutenant-Governor's commission in his pocket did not require any great attention from him. (Hear, hear.) He protested against the compactness of the Roman Catholic vote, and while he and his friends objected to no man on account of his religious views, they were determined to resist aggression. (Cheers.)

After short addresses from ex-Mayor Taylor, of London, who said that district was strongly for the new movement, and from H. Field, president of the McCarthy Association of Collingwood, who asserted that Mr. McCarthy's re-election was assured by an increased majority, the guest of the evening was called on.

MR DALTON M'CARTHY WAS GREETED WITH GREAT CHEERING

on rising to speak. Many of the audience waved red and blue flags. He began by saying that the man who could not be satisfied with this great demonstration was hard to please. Mr. Ouimet, speaking for the Governmental party, had recently stated that he was glad to get rid of Mr. McCarthy. He Mr. McCarthy) could now return the compliment and say that McCarthy was glad to be free from Ouimet. Why was it that he was to be cast out; that he had been told that he was unworthy to sit at the same table with Ouimet and Caron and the other French Canadians, who controlled the Government of this country? It was because he had desired that Canada should have national life; that there should be no more French domination here. He had raised his voice against the attempt of the French Canadian people to perpetuate their nationality and divide the people of Canada into two separate and distinct bodies. This attempt had been followed by the Jesuits' Estates Act, and with regard to that act he had to say that the Conservative party at Ottawa had at first, by no means come to a definite conclusion about it. He had raised his voice for disallowance of that act, because it disgraced the British statutes. If Sir John Macdonald had not been able to vote with him, it was not because the old chieftain did not agree with him; but it was because Sir John Macdonald was controlled, as he had been controlled for some time before that, by French Canadian influence. He had no ill will against the French, but he did not want to see perpetuated the disgraceful state of affairs as was to be seen to-day in Quebec and in other parts of this young Dominion.

He was sorry that he was not now surrounded by his former political friends. He was equally sorry that there was no member from the city on the platform. It seemed to be Torvism to-day to say that as far as the North-West was concerned

THE DUAL LANGUAGE AND THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS

were to be maintained. If this was Torvism, he was not a Tory. It had been said that this was one of the planks of the Conservative party; but he would like to know when it was inserted. Was it at the time Sir John Thompson became a member of the Conservative party. He had prepared a bill to be presented during the session just closed dealing with North-West schools, but as they all knew, the session was short and he had had no opportunity to proceed with it. However, the Government had introduced a bill in the Senate regarding the North-West and he had thought that he could tack his amendments to that bill. But the Government funked. They withdrew the bill and would not give the people's representatives an opportunity of giving effect to their will. The day would come when the Government would have to deal with this matter; and that was when they made their next appeal to the electors. Perhaps the most important question to-day was the Manitoba School Question. He then reviewed the history of this question from the passage of the act by the Manitoba Legislature to the point where it was considered by the Privy Council. The French people of Manitoba were satisfied to send their children to the common schools, but the trouble had been created by the French-Canadians of Quebec, who had insisted the act of the Manitoba Legislature should be frustrated. He stated that the money of the taxpayers of Canada was being used to support the interests of the hierarchy; while the Protestants of Manitoba paid for the defence of their own position to prove that their position was constitutional. When the case was taken to England right prevailed (cheers), and the act was declared constitutional. Then a court was formed in Canada, composed of Messrs. Haggart, Ives and others, who knew as much about law as he (Mr. McCarthy) knew about physic. (Laughter.)

THESE MEN WERE TO SIT IN JUDGMENT

as to this act of the province of Manitoba, and the man who was to guide their decisions was the Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, who had sent the case to the Privy Council in England. What did Manitoba do? Manitoba treated that Court with contempt. (Cheers.)

The question of whether the Government had power to deal with the matter had been referred to the Supreme Court, and he wished to direct public attention to the fact that no other meaning could be taken out of Sir John Thompson's recent speech in Parliament, than that if the Court decided the Government had the power, then interference would take place in the interest of the Manitoba minority.

TURNING TO THE TRADE QUESTION

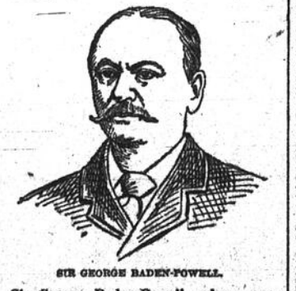
Mr. McCarthy said that the tariff should be largely a matter of circumstances and convenience; and while he did not believe man was made for free trade, neither did he believe that man was made for the National Policy. He thought that after fourteen years it was time to stop spoon-feeding our industries, and that it was never supposed that these infants would always be required to go around in a perambulator. (Laughter.) In some cases the duties were too high. The poor man's wall paper was taxed 150 per cent., and the amount of taxation levied by Customs duties was not nearly so large as the unseen amount levied on the consumer by manufacturers through combines. He thought he could teach the artizans these facts as President Cleveland had done in the States. The Premier's promise of tariff reform, made in Toronto prior to the opening of Parliament, had not been fulfilled, and the reductions in duties on coal oil and binder twine were wholly inadequate fulfillments of the pledges. He favored immediate reduction, especially the duties on British goods. If the Americans reduced their tariff towards us, then he would accord them a like privilege. He gave the Government credit for trying to develop the British market, but let them reduce the imposts on British manufacturers, against which the National Policy was not aimed originally, and our vessels would have return cargoes and thus, by lower freight rates, the value of our products abroad would be raised. In conclusion he reminded the audience that the rallying cry of the last election was "The Old Leader, The Old Flag, and The Old Policy." Well, the old leader was gone, the Government held on to the old policy, but he (McCarthy) adhered to the old flag. (Loud and continued cheering.)

A resolution endorsing Mr. McCarthy was unanimously carried, and the meeting dispersed.

CARTER IS WOUND UP.

He Will Talk Seals for a Fortnight.

PARIS, April 13.—Upon the opening of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration yesterday, the President, Baron De Courcel, announced that the Court had decided not to admit the British supplementary report for the present. He added that this decision was without prejudice to the right of counsel to introduce the report in their pleadings by word of mouth. The President further announced that the tribunal had decided to adjourn the demand of the United States for the rejection of portions of the British counter-case.



SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL.

Sir George Baden-Powell, whose marriage was announced on Saturday, though not in attendance at the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal, took a very active part in the collection of statistics and data bearing on seal life in the Behring Sea for use in preparing the British case. He also, during the course of four years' residence at Vancouver, made a report on the amount of damages due the Canadian sealers, for refraining from sealing during the season of 1891, when the *modus vivendi* was entered into between the United States and Great Britain. This money, $100,000, was recently received by the Canadian Government for distribution.

Sir Charles Russell stated that it had been agreed that the American counsel should first address the Court. Notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain was the complainant in the proceedings, James C. Carter and Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the United States, would deliver the opening addresses, and Sir Richard Webster, Q. Robinson and Sir Charles Russell would follow for Great Britain. E. J. Phelps would then close in behalf of the United States.

The President suggested that the counsel should argue the question of rights apart from the question of regulations.

J. C. Carter then proceeded to address the court. He reviewed the history of the sealing industry and mentioned that Russia had prohibited the slaughter of female seals. He contended that the seals were bestowed by providence on all mankind. It was the duty of the American Government to prevent the extermination of the seals, and therefore the United States had re-enacted the Russian regulations for the protection of the seals, and had arrested the Canadian poachers because it was impossible to allow any nation to destroy indiscriminately the gift of providence. Mr. Carter read the diplomatic communication which followed the seizures made of vessels accused of poaching.

Mr. Carter continued his speech during the afternoon devoting himself to a review of the negotiations between President Harrison's administration and Great Britain on the subject of the seal fisheries. Mr. Carter's address will probably last for a fortnight.

Gen. J. W. Foster stated yesterday that the decision of the Court refusing for the present to admit the British supplementary report substantially sustains the American interpretation of the treaty of arbitration in the contention that additional evidence cannot be taken before the tribunal. The decision, Mr. Foster added, determines the report can rank as argument or criticism, but is not pertinent as evidence, or to the printed argument provided for in the treaty.

TORIES LOSE A COUNTY.

MR. H. S. HARWOOD ELECTED IN VAUDREUIL.

His Majority is One Hundred and Eighty-Eight—Vaudreuil in the Liberal Column for the Second Time.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

VAUDREUIL, Que., April 13.—Both Conservatives and Liberals before the polls closed yesterday claimed a victory in Vaudreuil. At the first of the canvass the Liberals announced themselves as sure of carrying the county. The Conservatives, while not admitting this, did not seem very sure of the result. But during the past few days the Tories, when the matter of "who wins" was referred to, put on an air of mystery and declared that a change had taken place in the county. They did not say

MR. H. S. HARWOOD.

"money," but their manner of speaking suggested it nevertheless. But boodle or no boodle Mr. Chevrier was defeated, and his opponent, Mr. H. S. Harwood, carried the county with a rush. The following are the figures for the general election of 1891, the by-election of 1892 and that of yesterday:

Parish.	1891. Harwood	1891. Chevrier	1892. Harwood	1892. McMillan	1893. Harwood	1893. McMillan
Isle Perrot	...	5	...	...	...	...
Vaudreuil	72	...	55	...	24	...
Como	...	6	...	...	...	...
Rigaud	...	59	...	...	29	...
Pointe Fortune	10	...	...	...	73	...
Ste. Marthe	136	...	...	...	4	...
St. Redempteur	...	3	...	...	22	...
St. Lazaire	76	...	...	...	76	...
St. Justine	...	33	...	...	48	...
Totals	294	106	259	175	276	88
Majority for Harwood 1891						188
Majority for McMillan 1892						84
Majority for Harwood 1893						188

Yesterday's election in the county of Vaudreuil was necessitated by the unseating of Mr. Hugh McMillan, on March 1, ultimo, on judgment of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. The election was the second by-election since the general elections of 1891, at which time Mr. H. S. Harwood, Liberal, defeated Mr. Hugh McMillan, Conservative, by a majority of 98. The election was contested, the petitioner being Mr. Alderic Gauthier, of Rigaud, and Their Lordships Justices Pagnuelo and Doherty, on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1891, declared Mr. Harwood unseated for corrupt practices by his agents. A new writ was issued and the first bye-election was held on February 29, 1892, when Mr. Hugh McMillan again brought the county back into the Conservative column, defeating Mr. Harwood by but thirty-five of a majority, however. In turn this election was protested, corrupting by agents being alleged, and the decision of the trial judges was averse to Mr. McMillan, who, however, appealed the case to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, where another adverse decision was given. Mr. McMillan then decided that he would not again take the field, and, accordingly, Mr. Cherrier was put in nomination by the Conservatives.

Commenting on the result of the Vaudreuil election yesterday, *La Minerve* says: "The chief cause of the Conservative defeat is that Mr. Chevrier was too late in the field. The significance of this election must not be exaggerated, for this county has become very fickle lately, as indicated by the preceding victories of Messrs. Harwood and Lalonde."

Mr. Henri Stanislaus Harwood, who is again the representative of Vaudreuil in the Commons, was born in Vaudreuil on April 8, 1840, being, therefore, in his fifty-fourth year. By his mother he descends from one of the most noted families of Canada; that of Alain Chartres de Lotbiniere. His father was Hon. Robert Unwin Harwood, who represented Rigaud in the Legislative Council of Canada until his death in 1869. Mr. Harwood was educated at the Jesuits College in Montreal. As a surveyor he carried out nearly the whole of the cadastre of Vaudreuil. He has always taken much interest in agriculture and is a practical farmer. He has always been an active Liberal.

The Toronto Press on Vaudreuil.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 13.—Commenting on the Vaudreuil election yesterday, the *Empire* (Conservative) says:

"By appealing to that sectarian and religious feeling which he knows so well how to inflame; by demanding immediate intervention in Manitoba upon the local platform—which he dared not do in Parliament; by the aid of such an organizer as Mr. J. Israel Tarte, who, for the nonce, has taken rank in Quebec politics in the place of Honore Mercier; by such means, Mr. Laurier has at last carried a constituency. Those who know all the facts will regret to realise that once more the Liberal leader has raised the sectarian flag and endeavored to win a paltry triumph at the expense of patriotic Canadian sentiment and policy."

The *Globe* (Liberal) says: "The result may be taken as an indication that the Government is being found out. The Liberal candidate and his friends made tariff reform the main issue. We take the result in Vaudreuil as an indication that the long day of class legislation, high taxes and political chicane is drawing to a close."

A Continental Adventuress.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Times* publishes the following: "The police court judges at Pau have just passed a sentence of five years' imprisonment upon a person named Mme. Odde-Maire, who for years past has been practising a regular system of frauds under the cloak of religion, and making a number of dupes. The case made a considerable stir in Pau. Little is known of the woman's previous career, except that she had two previous convictions against her for similar offences. She is 55 years of age, is of handsome appearance and engaging manner, and had travelled in Italy and subsequently visited Geneva, Macon, and Paray-le-Monial, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lourdes and Pau; in all these places she will not soon be forgotten. Her method was to put up in the convents, to which she appears to have been always highly recommended; there she easily established a great reputation for piety. In one instance a priest at Vantimiglia admitted that he had given her 80,000f. At the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Boulogne, she made a great impression, and her benevolent character and resemblance to a wealthy dowager won for her the title of "La Comtesse" among the nuns. Her story was that her aunt, an Austrian Princess, had just died, leaving her a valuable estate not far from Vienna. The interest thus aroused was increased by the production of documents and letters relating to the estate, and a law suit regarding it. She easily borrowed money to go to see her inheritance, and before setting out she made a will bequeathing all her possessions to the convent—a pious act which was acknowledged by the presentation of a beautifully-engrossed parchment conferring on her the title of benefactress. During her absence she used to write frequently to the convent, expatiating on the beauties of her estate. Then came tidings that a Croatian Prince had bought the property for 420,000f., of which Mme. Odde-Maire was going to make over during her lifetime no less than 220,000f. to the convent. She returned to Boulogne to await payment, which would take some little time. She there obtained loans without difficulty, one notary alone advancing her 24,000f. on the guarantee of the Lady Superior. In anticipation of their good fortune, the members of the sisterhood began the building of a long-wanted mortuary chapel. Decamping before she was found out, the adventuress left for Pau with sufficient money, found in the usual way, to make a good impression at her new place of residence. She arrived in the guise of an invalid with a crutch—an instrument with which she was soon able to dispense by discovering miraculous powers of healing in a statue of St. Expedit at the Franciscan Chapel. The crutch was preserved in the chapel as a trophy. The notoriety and sanctity thus obtained enabled her to borrow 10,000f. from her landlord. She was never at a loss for a plausible story, and managed to get thousands of francs from bankers and members of the church party."

DIED FROM MORPHINE.

Dr. Peabody's Evidence in the Buchanan Trial.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—In the trial of Dr. Buchanan yesterday Drs. Thompson and George L. Peabody were the first witnesses called, as medical experts, to testify that the chemical history of Mrs. Buchanan's case,—that is to say, the diagnosis by Drs. McIntyre and Watson—indicated that she had taken both morphine and atropine. The District Attorney put to Dr. Peabody a hypothetical question, describing the case of Mrs. Buchanan and the symptoms which she displayed in her last illness. Dr. Peabody replied: "I should say that the patient died of narcotic poison of some kind." Then to another question he said: "I should suppose the poison to be morphine, with atropine, or a preparation of belladonna or one of two or three other allied plants." Dr. Peabody said that several of the most characteristic symptoms of atropine poisoning were included in the description of the case by Dr. McIntyre. Dr. Peabody declared that he was able to say, in further reply to the hypothetical question, that Mrs. Buchanan's coma was not due to chronic Bright's disease, nor was it alcoholic. Dr. O'Sullivan took Dr. Peabody in hand for cross-examination. Almost his first question elicited the fact that Dr. Peabody had had under observation during the past ten years but two cases of poisoning by morphine and atrophine combined. Dr. O'Sullivan took up the several points of description, compared them, or rather contrasted them, with the symptoms shown by Mrs. Buchanan, and, one at a time, Dr. Peabody admitted that the symptoms were entirely different, some of them diametrically opposite to each other. Dr. Peabody, like Professor Witthaus and Doremus, said he believed the finding of one-tenth of a grain of morphine in Mrs. Buchanan's viscera indicated that she had taken four or five grains. The trial continues to-day.

A Gold Discovery.

The discovery of gold dust in some places in a London wool-sorting room was reported to the owner of the sheep in California. He at once explored their pasturage and found a valuable placer reef in a covial on the estate.

Electric Sparks.

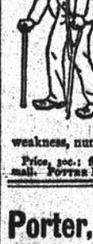
The old experiment of shuffling the feet across a carpet and then lighting a gas jet with the electric spark that under such circumstances will dart from the finger extended to touch the burner, is familiar to all city boys. But people who live in the moist atmosphere of the sea-shore States have but an indistinct idea of the electrical phenomena that accompany a cool, dry air like that of the North-West.

In Minnesota, for instance, it is said that sparks nearly half an inch long can be drawn from the finger after shuffling the feet across a carpet, and even when only ordinary steps are taken upon the carpet on a cold day, the electrical shock on touching a water faucet is not only startling, but very disagreeable.

Mr. Shephardson, of the University of Minnesota, suggests in a recent letter to *Science* that a rather remarkable fire which suddenly broke out in a house where a carpet was being cleansed with gasoline was not due, as supposed, to the heat developed by friction setting fire to the gasoline, but to an electric spark from the carpet.

Perhaps some other mysterious fires might be accounted for in this way.

In One Minute



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Sciatic, sharp and shooting pains, strains and weaknesses are relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Quick, original and unfailing, it instantly relieves weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weaknesses, coughs, colds and chest pains. *It vitalises* the nervous forces, and hence is powerful in the treatment of nervous pains weakness, numbness and paralysis.

Price, 25c.; five, $1.25. At all Druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

DR. BERGIN, M.P., President Medical Council, 1881-1886, and Surgeon-General, Ont., Militia of Canada, says:—

"I have given your **Malto Peptonized Porter**, I think, a very fair trial. In one case of chronic gastro intestinal catarrh was much pleased with results. The excruciating pain and mucus vomiting have all disappeared under its use, and I have reason to believe results will be permanent. In a case of vomiting after debauch it acted like magic, relieving him immediately."

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MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

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The Barnjum Memorial Gymnasium

— IN THE —

WINDSOR HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17TH, 1893.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March.....Musical by Gruenwald's Orchestra
2. Song.....Mr. C. F. Sobeski
3. Barbells.....Seniors
4. Free Gymnastics.....Lilliputians
5. Ring Marching.....Juniors
6. Song.....Mrs. Meldola De Sola
7. Dumb-bells.....Seniors
8. Free Gymnastics.....Juniors
9. Hoops.....Seniors
10. Musical Dumb-bells.....Juniors
11. Guards and Star.....Seniors
12. Duet by Mrs. Meldola De Sola and Mr. G. F. Sobeski
13. Indian Clubs.....Seniors
14. Ring Exercises.....Seniors

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Decker Bros. Concert Grand Piano used on this occasion is kindly loaned from C. W. Lindsay's Warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine Street.

Admission, 50c. Reserved, 75c.

ENTERTAINMENT BEGINS AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. 86 3

WINDSOR HALL.

Saturday, April 15th, at 8 p.m.

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Dr. LESLIE E. KEELEY

Will Lecture on his discovery of

THE GOLD CURE

For Alcoholism, Morphine, Opium and Tobacco Habits.

SEATS FREE.

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— SOMETHING NEW! —

The Silent System

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The Great 3-Act Domestic Play,

"THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA!"

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Admission as usual—10 CENTS.

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DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY

On Saturday Evening AT WINDSOR HALL, On the Gold Cure for Drunkenness.

COL. REED, one of America's brightest Orators, will also speak. 86 3

ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB

ANNUAL BALL AT THE

WINDSOR HOTEL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 21st APRIL, 1893.

Gentlemen's Tickets.... $5.00.
Ladies' Tickets..... 3.00.

Obtainable from members of the Subscription Committee, viz.:

Messrs. F. T. Campbell (Chairman), J. H. Stewart, C. Archibald, D. Forbes Angus, Dr. Birkett, G. H. Bensor, A. Buchanan, F. L

THE MEMBERS EXPLAIN

WHY THEY ALLOWED THE TAX BILL TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Morris Talks Secession From the Province—Some Members Do Not Attend—The Explanations Satisfactory.

An account of their stewardship in the matter of the recent Tax Bill was given by some of Montreal's members to the Legislature yesterday afternoon before a gathering of indignant constituents. All the city representatives were invited to be present in the rooms of the Chambre de Commerce and explain their position on the Tax Bill, but only three took advantage of the opportunity: Messrs. A. W. Morris, O. A. Auge and D. Parizeau. The Hon. J. S. Hall was obliged to go to Quebec, while the absence of Mr. Patrick Kennedy, who did not even answer the invitation, was unfavorably commented upon. As for the somnolent member, it was feared in the meeting that some such disaster had befallen him as when the tax deputation visited Quebec, and that Mr. F. Martineau, M. P. P., "was asleep." The gentlemen present did not show such an aggressive spirit as at some of the previous meetings, and they took the remarks of the three members in very good part. Certainly the statements of the latter gentlemen were frank enough and their opinions of the Bill were expressed freely enough to give the meeting the impression that they were thoroughly on the side of Montreal. Mr. D. L. Lockerby occupied the chair, and among those present were A. M. Featherston, James Baylis, D. Drysdale, A. Rubenstein, J. M. Kirk, Geo. R. Prowse, S. C. Stevenson, J. Fortier, John Lewis, the secretary and others. Mr. Lockerby briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was that the city members might reply to two questions, first, what their course had been towards the Bill in the past, and second, what they proposed to do in the future.

Mr. Parizeau was the first speaker, and referred to the committee appointed by the Hon. Mr. Hall to study the tax question. This committee was composed of Mr. Hall himself, with Messrs. Hackett, Parizeau, Marchand and Fitzpatrick, and they would be able to meet the commercial associations, ask their advice, and on that they would try to frame a Tax Bill that would

PROVE SATISFACTORY.

When the Bill was first framed Mr. Parizeau wanted the Hon. Mr. Hall to alter it, as he was in favor of putting a tax on railroads, that is, a charge of say five per cent. on the tickets sold for passenger traffic. It was stated, however, that such a course would not be legal. The members from Montreal were not able to do as they liked in the Legislature, but they had done their best.

Mr. Featherston: "If in future the Government does not do justice to Montreal what will be your course?"

Mr. Parizeau: "I will leave it. I am not a dependent upon the Government, and under such circumstances I will vote against it." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. W. Morris was then asked to address the meeting. He said that he would have to accept the same responsibility as the other members. He had been ill the first part of the session, but when I attended," remarked Mr. Morris, "I don't think you found me sleeping. When the deputation was in Quebec I laid the matter plainly before the Government. The Tax Bill has been a huge blunder from start to finish. It was a blunder on the part of the Government in bringing the Bill forward, it was a blunder on the part of the representatives of Montreal in allowing it to pass, and it was a blunder on the part of the merchants in allowing the Bill to become law without going to the Government and protesting. When you did go to Quebec I went with you. I told the Government I would leave if Montreal was not done justice to. I am independent of the Government, and am determined that right shall be done to this city. Montreal is ruled by the rural constituencies. (Hear, hear.) We are just 6 against 67 and no matter how we act we will be outvoted. I don't believe the city and island will receive justice till this island secedes from the province of Quebec. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That is what I want to see. We will always be taken advantage of while we remain in our present position. Montreal simply supports the whole province. While I am in the Legislature I will oppose on every occasion any bill of taxation where Montreal is not treated on the same basis as the province."

Mr. James Baylis suggested that in future all bills before the Legislature affecting the interests of Montreal should be freely distributed in Montreal so that citizens could become acquainted with their nature.

Mr. Parizeau agreed with Mr. Morris about Montreal being run by the rural constituencies. "Why, they simply laugh at us. To talk of Montreal is like holding a red handkerchief before a turkey. When they want money they come to us, but when we want any accommodation they turn their backs to us."

Mr. Featherston—"We should look at the question of secession which Mr. Morris referred to. The question is, how is it to be done?"

Mr. Morris—"I notice the people of the Island of Vancouver are endeavoring to carry through a scheme of separation. There is no reason why we couldn't do it here."

However, the meeting was not called to talk secession from the province, so Mr. Lockerby asked Mr. Parizeau if it was the intention of the Government to collect the taxes for 1892-93, to which Mr. Parizeau replied "No." Mr. Lockerby skeptically remarked that the "Government had not always fulfilled their promises in the past."

"Well," said Mr. Parizeau, "any time you are ready, I am ready. I will be glad to meet you and talk over any amendments that will give satisfaction to Montreal."

Mr. Lockerby, returning to the charge: "There are 4000 retail grocers in Montreal, and only about 40 are taxed. Thousands of dollars are spent by the Government to-day unnecessarily. Why don't we sell our timber limits and raise some revenue that way?"

Mr. Auge was then called upon, and his remarks were not only listened to with the greatest attention, but elicited the warmest approval of the meeting. Mr. Auge admitted that perhaps the representatives of Montreal

HAD NOT DONE THE BEST

they could in the city's interests "but," he remarked, "we propose to do better in the future. We might proceed without this tax at all if we were only economical in our city business, that is, if we were conducting the province's business in the manner we would conduct our private business." Mr. Auge then proceeded to show the meeting just where money could be saved to the province. Here are the items: "Let us reduce the indemnity of both Houses, and we will save $60,000." (Hear, hear). Again: "Let us throw upon the shoulders of the different municipalities the care of the insane asylums and save $132,000. In the operation of our criminal law a change can be made which will make the law procedure the same as in Ontario and save the province $50,000. And, look at the money we spend on charities. We gave to hospitals, nuns, etc., last year, $450,000. When we are obliged to tax the poor people we should not do this. We need not cut these off definitely, only until the province is in a better financial position. Then we pay about $30,000 yearly in lawyers' fees. This is too much, when we have good lawyers in Quebec who receive salaries from the Government. We could reduce our public works' expenditure by at least $100,000 yearly. For example, on the third story of the Court House this present Government has already spent $140,000."

A voice, in astonishment—"What, Hall's Government!"

"Yes, and there is a claim against the Government for $300,000, and we will probably have to spend two or three hundred thousand more before it is finished, so I think I am modest when I say that that third story is going to cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars. By the legacy tax we receive about $300,000, and this could be increased if necessary. Why are not our mines made more profitable? Then look at our fisheries? The Federal Government claims the Gulf and our rivers, which

SHOULD BE OUR PROPERTY.

Why do we not impose a tax on the railway companies? We have given them subsidies, lands and custom; we have built them up, and now that they are making money they should help the country. We should tax the navigation companies, the circuses, the theatres, those who, while rich, own no landed property, have no domicile and live merely in rooms. Why, I know men worth at least half a million who do not contribute a cent even to the municipality. By these means we would raise at least two millions and should not have to go to those who ought not to be taxed. If all this does not satisfy you let us have an income tax which in England has been found satisfactory. An income tax also compels everybody to take an interest in the politics of the country and in that way alone is a good tax. During the vacancy we should work and draft a project, which we should take to the Government and say this is what you must adopt, so show us a better scheme or we will fight against you."

Mr. Auge's remarks were greeted with loud applause. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Morris, Auge and Parizeau for their attendance, coupled with regret for the non-attendance of Mr. Kennedy.

"As for Mr. Martineau," remarked Mr. Featherston, "we know where to find him."

"He's asleep," said Mr. Lewis, and the meeting broke up in good humor."

CATTLE INSPECTION WANTED.

The Government Will Place Men on the Other Side.

No Canadian inspector will be sent to England to watch the first shipments of Canadian cattle that arrive and assure Canadian exporters and the English Government that no pleuro-pneumonia exists among the Canadian herds. Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, met a deputation yesterday afternoon and told the members this was the decision of the Government. The deputation consisted of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Board of Trade; Messrs. Andrew Allan, H. E. Murray, R. Reford, W. Bird, D. A. P. Watt, R. Bickerdike, W. Cunningham, John Crowe and Doctor McEachran, the veterinary inspector. Messrs. Ogilvie, Bickerdike and Watt put the case of the exporters before Mr. Angers, pointing out the loss to raisers by the scheduling of Canadian cattle. They hoped that an examination of the first animals that arrived on the other side would be made so as to satisfy the authorities that no disease existed. They also wanted Canadian cattle slaughtered in different lairs from American and suggested that Dr. McEachran be sent to England to be on hand previous to the arrival of the first boats. Hon. Mr. Angers replied that the Government had almost exhausted every argument to have the schedule removed without success. The services of the best scientists were to be placed on the other side to aid in the examination of the lungs of the animals, but he thought the opinion of a foreigner would carry more weight than that of a Canadian. If Dr. McEachran were sent over it might be pointed out that he was an interested party, as he was a shipper himself. He would see that arrangements were made for a proper inspection on the other side. It was also not right that Canadian cattle should be slaughtered in the same lairs as Americans, as the latter also had several cases of pleuro among them. He promised to cable the suggestions made at the meeting to the other side.

FISH AND GAME.

Annual Dinner at Three Rivers of the Little Saguenay Fish and Game Club.

On Saturday evening the members of this club held their annual dinner at the Dufresne Hotel in the Trifluvian city. Dr. Parke, president; Mr. W. Welsh, secretary-treasurer; Mr. C. A. Scott and Mr. Shaw, of Quebec, Mr. Meyer of Montreal, and the Rev. Henry Coleridge Stuart, Rector of Three Rivers, and Messrs. C. K. Ogden, H. B. Valliéres de St. Réal, R. Kiernan, Joseph Reynar, Captain Ritchie and other friends met for the first time in the history of the Club, at the Club's annual dinner in Three Rivers. After spending a pleasant evening the guests dispersed to take the night trains for Quebec and Montreal, but not before receiving special orders from the Colonel of the St. Maurice Rangers to have the annual dinner next year in May, and to bring the ladies. "We should," said he "advance in the matter of social intercourse, as well as in all other matters, and a dinner without ladies is only half a dinner and not worth coming to.

Annual Expropriations.

The assessment rolls for the annual expropriations in St. Antoine Ward have been signed and deposited with the City Clerk. The following are the amounts to which the streets are interested: Quibiler, $17,258; Latour, $556; Busby lane, $666; Aqueduct, $15,429; St. James, $1642; St. Catherine, $10,061; Guy, $6236; Stanley, $4656; Notre Dame, $5239; Albert (west), $5719; Albert (east), $2124; Consol, $246, and Cote des Neiges road, $4051.

The Hotels.

The following are the arrivals at the hotels today:

WINDSOR HOTEL.

J. Barrett, Barkey, Man.; C. S. Comstock, New York; Chas. Doolittle, Hamilton; J. W. McGeavy, Boston; J. F. Pound, New York; E. R. Raymond, Edmonton; F. Richardson, Burlington; Mr. and Mrs. Richards, city; E. D. Boisseau, Toronto; H. L. Spencer, Seattle; H. G. Snow, Sydney; J. G. Taylor, Philadelphia; Edmund Wragge, Toronto; W. A. Walker, Manchester; M. W. Winning, Boston.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

E. E. Blake, New York; C. F. Banning, New York; Geo. Booth, Toronto; W. C. Bell, Toronto; John J. Doran, Toronto; T. Dunn, Peterboro; R. B. Griffith, Hamilton; W. J. Kelly, New York; Ed. Marvin, St. Hyacinthe; H. C. Mayo, Boston; J. R. F. Masson and wife, Terrebonne; J. Fethybridge, Haverhill, Mass.; W. F. Richards, Buffalo; F. Sondly, Toronto; L. White, Burlington; M. T. Wall, New York; R. T. Wever, Plattsburgh.

DALMORAL HOTEL.

E. A. Buckman, Brockville; W. S. Booth, Ottawa; W. H. Brashre, London; T. Christie, jr., Lachute; C. Dubl, Havana, Cuba; O. W. Dunn, Boston; T. S. Evanson, Perth; W. J. Farrell, Perth; J. Ferguson, Toronto; T. G. Lockett, Belleville; H. E. Lyons, Toronto; W. Leacy, Ottawa; C. A. Morrison, Chicago, ill.; J. McFarlane, Ottawa; E. E. McLeod, St. Albans, Vt.; W. B. Reynolds, Halifax, N. S.; J. T. Sherlock, London; F. C. Skelton, Halifax; H. Sellers, London; C. W. Turner, Halifax, N. S.; Jas. A. Watson, Toronto.

RICHELIEU HOTEL.

J. R. Blouin, Toronto; Ls. Bodin and wife, Quebec; L. Blanc, Nicolet; M. Brown, Belleville, Ont.; J. G. Crowe, Detroit; John Craig, New York; Evans and wife, Buffalo; J. M. Long; Harvey Sonnabend, Chicago; L. L. Lawrence, Winnipeg; M. L. Laughlin, St. Martin; R. S. Manning, Halifax; J. McPherson, London; M. F. O'Brien, Quebec; Facette and wife, Nicolet; Wm. Pringle, Toronto; J. Reddy, Windsor Mills; Wm. Spence and wife, Boston; John Smart and wife, Windsor; John Walsh, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Wand, Phila., Pa.

ALBION HOTEL.

W. H. Brady, Belleville; L. Buck, E. Farnham; J. Cattanach, N. Lancaster; J. M. Christie, Manchester; S. H. Chappison, Hamilton; W. H. Clope, Hamilton; J. H. Croil, Aultsville; L. D. Carow, Toronto; W. East and wife, Nanaimo, B. C.; J. G. Edwards, Toronto; Joseph Ford, Port Neuf; J. Groff, Elmira, Ont.; G. M. Gales, Hannaford; H. Hall, Toronto; F. Harrington, Renton; Miss Irvine, Martintown; M. Kavanaugh, South Montana; Capt. Lawlor, Hawkesbury; K. McDonnell and wife, Lancaster; Mr. A. D. McBride, Arnprior; F. McAdam, Halifax; G. A. Mason, Athol, Mass.; J. P. McAteer and wife, Cornwall; H. A. McKitrick and wife, Morrisburg; M. P. McGuaig, D. Station; J. D. McCricker and wife, Papertville; Thomas New, Guelph; M. W. Phillips, Belleville; G. F. Perkins, Masonville; A. Rose, Hawkesbury; Rev. A. Robertson, Metis; A. A. Robertson, Montpelier, Vt.; F. H. Scarff, Guelph; W. F. Vitos, E. Farnham.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Alfred Aylmer, London, Eng.; F. M. Burley, Massena; Geo. B. Ballantyne, Sherbrooke; J. W. Cottingham, San Francisco; W. G. Cole, Ottawa; J. W. Cobine, Troy, N. Y.; Jno. Dorion, Lachute; F. J. Dave, Liverpool, Eng.; W. W. Elliott, Albany; James Fowler, London, Eng.; P. Ewing, London, Eng.; A. L. Gravelle, Simcoe, Ont.; E. Gravel, Longueuil; F. Harrington, Boston; F. M. Hepburn, Merrisburg; Chs. F. Harris, Troy, N. Y.; P. Holmes, Chicago; H. C. Kennedy, Toronto; Jno. Loynachan, San Francisco; M. Lebiane, Halifax, N. S.; M. Logie, Halifax, N. S.; Wm. Geo. W. Moore, Granby, Ont.; Jos. Pelletier, Toronto; M. H. Sibley, Newburry, Vt.; M. T. Smith, San Francisco; W. D. Schoughton, New York; F. Tyner, Toronto.

THOSE INCINERATOR SITES.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE TALK THE MATTER OVER.

They Decide That the Question Should Be Brought Up in Council—Some Views Expressed—Aldermen Present.

The Health Committee sat for nearly two hours yesterday afternoon, and though there was a great deal said, there was very little done. The meeting, despite its somewhat lengthy duration, was at times quite lively, and all on account of those incinerator sites. Ald. Germain presided, and there were present Ald. Clendinneng, Tansey, Hurtubise, Costigan, Brunet and Beausoleil, and also Ald. Nolan, Bumbray and Leclerc.

The statement prepared by Mr. Morin, the superintendent of the scavenging, was produced, Ald. Clendinneng having asked how much was paid for wages in that department. Being satisfied on that point he, wanted some information about the horses. There had been a lot of talk lately about them and he wanted to know if there were too many. Mr. Doré, the department's engineer, assured him that there were by no means too many, that on the contrary when they began to clean out the lanes they would have to get more.

Then the incinerator question was taken up. Ald. Beausoleil wanted to know if Mr. Doré had any report to make, and was informed by the latter that it was not ready yet. Ald. Beausoleil thought that something should have been done by this time. They had rented Mann's incinerator some time ago and yet no repairs had been made to it, nor had even a report been made recommending what was to be done.

The Committee next turned its attention to the question of new incinerators, but nobody seemed to know exactly what to do in the matter.

Ald. Clendinneng and Costigan were strongly in favor of the erection of a cheap apparatus for immediate needs. The former said that it would be impossible to wait until they could arrange about getting one of the elaborate incinerators from England that were talked of; he thought the engineer should be able to erect something temporary at a comparatively small cost. Ald. Bumbray was asked his opinion and in reply said that he thought a suitable apparatus might be built in eight or ten days at a cost of about $600. Ald. Beausoleil was in favor of advertising for plans and tenders, but Ald. Clendinning said if they did so they would be unable to do anything in the way of disposing of the refuse for ten weeks or so and the health of the city demanded that it be disposed of immediately. They were threatened with cholera this summer, the first ships would soon be arriving, and they could not delay matters very much longer. He was in favor of erecting a temporary one such as Ald. Bumbray spoke of. After some further discussion the engineer was instructed to prepare a report, showing what repairs the present incinerator required and making recommendations as to the erection of others, and the report to be ready for a meeting of the Committee on Friday next. A letter was read from a firm in England recommending the adoption of one of their destructors at a cost of about £1600, but this was derided by Ald. Clendinneng, who pointed out that it would be a very expensive apparatus by the time the freight and duty were paid.

Mr. Doré complained that the remain of the residents of Coteau St. Louis frequented the dump in order to pick out anything that might be found of value, that they blocked the roads, and moreover threatened the employes of the scavenging department. A petition from the Montreal Sanitary Association was presented asking for the abolition of privy pits and for other reforms.

Mr. Felix Mercier's bill for $250 for services as the city's valuator of Mr. Mann's outfit was presented, and after some discussion was adopted. Ald. Costigan pointed out that $250 for three days' work was pretty good pay.

Ald. Beausoleil here

CREATED A DIVERSION

by stating that he was of opinion that too much land had been purchased for the incinerators, and he moved for a reconsideration of the matter. Ald. Brunet explained that they had been compelled to take all the land or they would have got none, as the proprietor refused to sell anything less than the whole of it. Besides, they wanted a place to dump their refuse. Ald. Beausoleil remarked that the land was purchased as a site for an incinerator, and not for a dump. Ald. Clendinneng said that the medical fraternity were very anxious to get a piece of land as a site for the Civic Hospital. He thought the city had done remarkably well in the deal, and had bought the land very cheap. In fact, a well-known manufacturer said to him the other day that if he had known the west end site was for sale he would have bought it.

Ald. Costigan said it was strange that it should have gone begging at 12½ cents until the day before the city purchased it. Why couldn't the city have bought it direct from the Mortgage & Loan Company for 12½ cents? "Why didn't you come and tell us about it?" said Ald. Clendinneng. On the motion to reconsider being put, it was declared lost, only Ald. Beausoleil and Costigan voting for it.

Ald. Costigan stirred up the committee with a motion that in view of the insinuations contained in recent articles in the press regarding the price paid for the land, the Council be asked to appoint a committee to make a full investigation. Ald. Germain said he thought it was his place to make such a motion in the Council and he proposed doing it, but he would be glad to have Ald. Costigan second it. The latter agreed to this, but said he would certainly bring the matter up before the Council if Ald. Germain did not. Some of the members objected to this course, but Ald. Clendinneng was not one of these. He had nothing to fear from an investigation. If the Council wanted to investigate let them do so, but he would not ask them to do it. He moved, however, that a copy of the arbitrators' award be laid before Council. This was opposed by the others, and it was decided not to do so unless the Council passed a resolution to that effect.

Chagnon Versus St. Jean.

Judge Jette has awarded plaintiff $104.85 in the case of J. Chagnon versus E. N. St. Jean. Plaintiff sued to recover $357.10, alleged to be made up of an amount of $100.-10, principal and interest received by defendant on behalf of plaintiff, and client, in accordance with a judgment in 1888 in the case of Chagnon versus Courtemanche, and $167 which plaintiff alleged he had advanced Mr. St. Jean for disbursements in the case referred to, and which had been subsequently paid in full to Mr. St. Jean by the defendant, Courtemanche, already mentioned. Mr. St. Jean pleaded in reply that he had a counter claim against Mr. Chagnon, which would actually leave him only $12 in his client's debt. His Honor, having reviewed the evidence, reduced plaintiff's claim to $288, by disallowing the amount claimed as interest, and reduced defendant's counter claim for disbursements and professional services, from $281.12 to $183.35, balance in favor of plaintiff as above.

The Cost of Running the Harbor.

What it is going to cost to run the harbor of Montreal for a year was the most important subject brought up at the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners on Tuesday. Mr. John Kennedy, the chief engineer, presented an estimate as follows: Dredging, $110,000; repairs, $70,000; guard pier plant, $10,000; three new scows, $7000; derricks, $7000; pile driver, $3500; latreens, $2000; harbor railroad and extension of Grand Trunk tracks, $15,000; sundries, $10,000; total, $235,000. This information appeared to satisfy the Commissioners and the report was laid on the table. It was decided to ask for tenders for a tugboat with all modern improvements. The tug is to be chartered for the season with the option of purchase, and tenders will be received up to the 25th inst. Mr. Kennedy sent in a letter stating that there was likely to be a shortage of macadamizing stone for the wharves. They had on hand 775 toises, while 1000 toises were required. The Commissioners have a contract with the gaol for the stone at 80c per ton, and it was decided to write to the Sheriff and ask him regarding the supply. This was all the business done, although the Commissioners talked for a while over some small things.

CITY ITEMS.

Telesphore Braudt, who pleaded guilty to having in his possession an illicit still, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in addition to a fine of two hundred dollars, by Judge Desnoyers. The apparatus and spirits were all confiscated.

What is sure to be an interesting ceremony will take place in the General Hospital on the 25th inst. Thirteen nurses forming the graduating class will be presented with their diplomas in presence of the Governors and friends. The graduates will be addressed by Dr. Cameron and others.

Judge Doherty dismissed the action of Jones and Moodie. The action was to recover the amount of a judgment already rendered. His Honor held that the plaintiff had no right to obtain two condemnations against defendant for the same indebtedness, and that he had no interest in asking for same. The proper method was by some process or execution of the judgment already obtained.

The Mayor recently received a letter from a citizen of Hamilton asking if there was a public library and reading room in Montreal, and if so, if it was kept open on public holidays. The Mayor referred the letter to the secretary of the Fraser Institute, who replied that it was closed on public holidays, but was open on Sundays the same as on week days. The employes who were present on Sundays were compensated by getting a half holiday during the week.

"L'Association de Prevoyance" is the name of a provident and charitable association formed lately for the benefit of women and children. Among the directors of the new society are ex-Ald. Gauthier, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Dr. C. A. Casgrain, J. M. Fortier and "Jeanne L'Etoile," a lady contributor to the French Canadian press, who suggested the formation of this association, which is to be carried on on the basis of a similar organization in France.

A decision of interest to real estate men was rendered by Judge Ouimet in the case of Cradock Simpson and Hood. Plaintiff had been commissioned to sell some property in Cote St. Antoine for defendant at a price of $12,500. One Ferguson had offered $12,000, which had been refused by plaintiff. Subsequently defendant took from him the affair out of plaintiff's hands, and shortly afterwards sold the property to Ferguson. Plaintiff now claimed his commission to which the Court held that he was entitled. Judgment accordingly.

Mr. J. B. Lambkin, C. P. R. immigration agent at Quebec, reported yesterday to the head office in the Windsor station the result of a mission he has just concluded in Europe. The negotiations were chiefly with the C. P. R. agents in England and Ireland, though he also visited Paris. The most encouraging prospects for Canadian immigration were, he said, to be found in the south of England in the farming communities. He speaks in the highest terms of the immigrants who have already arrived from that district, and they are, he says, fair types of thousands yet to come.

The caretaker of the Church of St. James the Apostle, St. Catherine street west, was considerably surprised, on opening the doors on Sunday afternoon to find two young men in the building. The doors had been locked after the morning service and the young men had evidently secreted themselves when the congregation was leaving. As they appeared to be respectable, the sexton let them go, but repented afterwards, for on visiting the vestry he found that two cupboards had been broken open. Then he notified the police.

The superintendent of the scavenging department has prepared a statement, which will be presented at the meeting of the Health Committee this afternoon, showing the amount of work done by the department from the first to the sixth of April inclusive. Altogether 600 loads of refuse were removed as follows: In the eastern division, 59 doubles and 6 singles, total 65; in the central division, 189 doubles and 41 singles, total 230; the western division, 87 doubles and 218 singles, total 305. The number of men employed was 107, and the wages paid amounted to $550.54. This being for six days is equal to nearly $2800 a month. The cost of keeping each horse, including shoeing, etc., is estimated at $10 per month, or $800 a month for the 80 horses in use. This, added to the men's wages, makes the total cost of the scavenging as done by the city so far, about $3600 a month, or a saving of over $500 a month on the price formerly paid to Mr. Mann.

Guarding Against Cholera.

Dr. E. Pelletier of the Provincial Board of Health has been at New York attending the conference for the purpose of guarding against cholera, which was attended by delegates from Mexico, Canada and the different States of the Union. Dr. Lachapelle and Dr. Pelletier were there from this province, and Dr. Montizambert on behalf of the Dominion. The result of the conference was on the whole satisfactory. Dr. Pelletier was of opinion that the St. Lawrence route would be much better protected than New York. The conference passed a resolution urging improvements in the present plant and appliances for the performance of quarantine at Hoffman Island. They also recommended the building of a deep water wharf for the better accommodation of passenger vessels under treatment there. The drinking water, which was stored in cisterns, was deemed liable to contamination, and the necessity of adopting some better arrangement was held to be imperative. Dr. Pelletier remarked that Dr. Montizambert had expressed himself as highly satisfied with the equipment at Grosse Isle and other Canadian stations. The only drawback to the former was the absence of a deep water wharf for landing passengers. Experiments are being made at Grosse Isle in sinking artesian wells for the purpose of obtaining water, and condensers are also available. Steam disinfecting machines are placed at the Louise embankment, Quebec, where all passengers' baggage will be disinfected. Restrictions will only be placed on inland travel in the event of cholera becoming epidemic in any particular locality. The Provincial Board of Health have sent circulars to the different municipalities containing enquiry as to the sanitary conditions and as to the organization of the health service in view of threatening cholera. As yet no reply has been received by the Board to these despatches and in consequence the Board are unable to state exactly in what condition the country is to meet the disease should it come this summer.

To Meet Again on the 18th.

The Board of Arbitration which has been sitting at Ottawa for the past month hearing the evidence in connection with the claims of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to a division of the school, library and other moneys of the old province of Canada, now held by the Federal Government, will meet again on the 18th inst. and give judgment in the matter. The Hon. John S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, and Mr. Girouard, Q. C., have had charge of the case for this province and Mr. Hall says he has every hope of an early settlement of this question, which has dragged on since Confederation to the serious loss to the provincial treasury. Mr. Hall left this morning for Quebec.

Fire at St. Laurent.

The barns and stables of Mr. Remi de Lorimier, at Cote St. Laurent were completely destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. The fire started between 6 and 7 o'clock. There were four colts in the stables, but they were all got safely out. There was a considerable quantity of grain in the barn and it was intended to start threshing to-day.

The World's Fair.

The Hon. Senator Landry, Commissioner for the Province of Quebec to the World's Fair, and Mr. S. C. Stevenson will most likely leave for Chicago next week to superintend matters. Nearly all the exhibits from the province have gone forward. Mr. William MacIntosh, who has charge of the mineral exhibit, is at present in Chicago. He has written Mr. Stevenson a letter, in which he says that a good deal of hustling will have to be done if the Exhibition is to be opened on May 1. The Ontario exhibits have not yet all been placed, neither have those from this province. Mr. MacIntosh says the mineral exhibit from Quebec has been piled in every way in the space allotted to it, there having been no one to look after it until Mr. MacIntosh arrived. He will now devote himself to looking after the other exhibits as well. He hopes the men to look after the exhibits will be sent on as soon as possible. The Rev. Canon Bruchesi, who has charge of the Catholic school exhibit, leaves for Chicago this evening to look after his department. The Protestant School Commissioners have prepared a brochure for the educational department of the Fair, in which is contained interesting chapters on school government, course of study, financial matters affecting the schools, fees, scholarships, statistics and every other information pertaining to the Protestant schools of Montreal.

ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS

Curse Canadian Customs Officers.

Curses, not loud, but deep, are about all the recent English immigrants can utter when they speak of treatment they received on Monday at the hands of the Customs men in Halifax. Three cabin passengers, Messrs. Maurice Marsden, of Hampstead, Eng.; F. Vacher, of Liverpool, and E. D. Thomson, of Beaford, Eng., were interviewed on this subject by a STAR reporter at the St. Lawrence Hall, yesterday. The baggage-smashing, domineering swash-buckling conduct of the officials is what the "Vancouver" passengers chiefly complain of. But they also protest against arbitrary interpretation of the customs law on the part of these officials.

We thought, said Mr. Marsden, "that in coming to the New World we were coming to the home and haven of Liberty, with a large L. But our first experience of Canadian freedom was a curt command from a brass buttoned dignitary to throw open our trunks and baggages, and submit ourselves to impertinent cross-examination and petty espionage. Our baggage and all the first class cabin baggage was examined at the same time and mixed up with the steerage baggage, and we were left to pack it up again as best we could without a suggestion of assistance. But this is not all. We were taxed on some of our property in a way that is stupidly absurd if not illegal. The law says that settlers' effects shall be admitted free. Now I am going to British Columbia where I understand one of the most necessary articles is a gun. I had only one shot gun, bought for my own personal and used by myself a score of times, but because I had not owned it six months I was taxed 20 per cent."

"My case is worse," said Mr. Vacher. "I was actually taxed on goods manufactured and bought in Canada. I refer to photographic apparatus, film and paper made by Kingman, I think, of Toronto. What matter if I got these things in London? How can it encourage Canadian industry to tax Canadian goods? The whole system is so complicated that no official or any other man can apply it with justice. It is barbarous.

"It is robbery," said Mr. Thomson, "because, for instance, I was taxed on my camera and Mr. Valcher was not taxed on his because it was a little older."

"The Canadian way of encouraging settlers is as strange as it is silly and mean. Bad as they are at New York, I am told the Customs officers are made to do the work they are paid for without making servants of the immigrants." The "Vancouver" immigrants numbered about 1200. The majority of them are destined for Manitoba and the North-West territories. Amongst them was a party of 170 children, ranging from two to fourteen years of age, 156 boys and 14 girls, in charge of Rev. Mr. Wallace, destined for the Belleville home. Mr. Fegan's party, consisting of 100 boys, ranging from nine to fifteen years of age, was in charge of Mr. Rutland and destined for Toronto.

There is one exception in the denunciations of the interviewed Englishmen. That exception is Mr. J. B. Lambkin, the immigrant agent of the C.P.R. He, Mr. Marsden and his friends said, was the life of the party on board ship and always the friend of the strangers.

Trans-Pacific Travellers.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 13.—The following is the passenger list by the "Empress of Japan:" Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Andrews, E. G. Amyot, Mr. Asanuma, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, E. Booth, Madam E. Bachelier and maid, Miss Buxton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brissen, W. H. Bell, R. B. Barron, C. Buchanan, Miss Cox, Mr. Crawford, H. Combe, J. Combe, Miss G. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dicks, Mr. Dearse, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dukes and three children, Mr. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss J. Evans, Mr. Evans, D. Evans and valet, Captain H. T. Fleming, Col. Green, D. Green, Mr. Griswold, J. Grenfell, A. Grenfell, Mrs. Greathead, H. G. Johnson, W. Johnson, Lieut.-Colonel Jameson, J. Liddle, Mrs. Mullendorf, maid and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marais, Mr. Mitchell, V. Moore, Mr. Noetzli, Mr. and Mrs. Nourse, K. Nishio, Mr. Ogawa, K. Matson, Mr. Kawase, W. H. Pennelly, Miss F. Preston, G. H. Renlie, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Rupert, Mr. Richardson, Capt. Ross, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and two children, W. P. Shipton, Dr. Sanger, Captain and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Thompson, J. C. Vodasperen, Miss Valleraud, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Box, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bond, A. Campbell, P. Rekman, Mr. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Lecasse, three children and maid, P. Leonte, Mr. Withers.

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A few washings with them won't show any damage. It's only after some months, when your clothes go to pieces suddenly, that the danger can be seen and proved.

Are you willing to risk your own clothes in the experiment? Use the original washing compound—Pearline. All the others are founded upon that. Will it pay to use these imitations? Figure up all that they may offer—prize packages, cheap prices, or whatever it may be—and put it against what you may lose.

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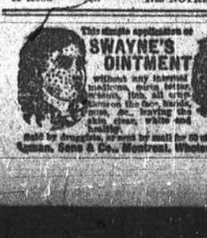

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BreakfastCocoa
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It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
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H. J. Ashman's Sales.

FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 14,
AT 2.30 P. M.
I shall offer for Sale at
MAGUIRE'S HORSE BAZAAR,
332, 334 ST. JAMES ST.
A number of useful Horses suitable for all purposes, also Vehicles of every description, Harnesses, Saddles, etc., etc.
H. J. ASHMAN,
Auctioneer.
85 2

CONFECTIONER'S STOCK IN TRADE
AND FIXTURES.
49 BLEURY STREET.
I am instructed by Mr. J. Cochenthaler, who is retiring from the business, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises as above, the whole of his STOCK IN TRADE.
Shop Fixtures, Show Cases, Furniture, Etc., Etc.
SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 17th.
H. J. ASHMAN,
85 4 Auctioneer.

109 SHUTER STREET.
Auction Sale of Very Valuable Household Furniture.
TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 18th,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
I shall, by order of Mr. J. Virtue, sell by auction, the valuable contents of his residence, comprising in part:—Handsome Brussels Carpets, Portieres, Curtains, Odd Chairs (beautifully upholstered), Fancy Tables, Fine Pictures, White Marble Mantelpiece, Imported Alabaster and Gilt French Clock, under glass shade, valuable Bric-a-Brac, Fancy Work, Draperies, Piano Lamps, Rich Crystal Gasaliers, Dining Room Suite in Cherry, solid Silver and Plated China and Glassware, Fine Cutlery, Table Linen, etc., Kitchen Range (by Prowse), Gas Stove, Granite Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc., Handsome Bedroom Suites, in B. W., Cheval and Oak, Chamber Ware, Bed Linen, etc., etc. Everything in first-class condition, and very costly.
85 5 H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer.

10 HUTCHISON STREET,
Wednesday next, April 19th, at 10 o'clock a.m.
I am instructed to sell for the estate of the late Mrs. Grace, on the premises as above, the handsome and valuable Furniture contained therein which includes a nearly new Upright Piano in Ebony case, full compass, with all modern improvements, and only a short time in use, made by Herr of Toronto at a cost of $425.00, Drawing Room Carpets (nearly new), Suite in B. W. Frames—Handsome Brass Silk and Plush, Handsome Odd Chairs, Fancy Tables, Pictures, Tidies, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, Portiers, Curtains, Fancy Work, Ornaments, Plaques etc., Dining Room Furniture, Kitchen Range, Tables, Chairs, Refrigerator, Culinary Effects, etc., Hall Stove, Carpets, Mats, Stand, etc., contents of 4 Bedrooms, including B. W. and Hardwood Sets, Mattresses, Pictures, Carpets, Bedding, etc.
Everything in this house is in a splendid state of preservation and has been well cared for. The piano is well worthy the special attention of intending purchasers, and the sale is positively without reserve.
85 6 H.

GLADSTONE SAYS THEM NAY.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE IS NOT WORRYING HIM JUST NOW.

So He Again Puts Its Advocates Off—Incidentally He Touches on Protection and Free Trade.

[BY CABLE FROM THE STAR'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

LONDON, April 13.—The Right Honorable William E. Gladstone to-day gave a sympathetic reception to a large deputation of the Imperial Federation League, which earnestly urged the Government to consider the question of Imperial defence.

They also sought information as to when the Government would think it fitting to call another colonial conference to discuss the subject with the colonies.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to the questions of the deputation said the Imperial Government heartily desired to take every practical means to consolidate the Empire. He warmly approved of the aims of the League and especially commended their refusal to adopt the suggestion of preferential trade.

The Government, he said, did not question the action of the colonies in the matter of their tariffs and general fiscal policy. They were free to choose between Protection, moderate or immoderate, and Free Trade; that was their own affair. "But," continued Mr. Gladstone, "my Government can hold out no hope that Great Britain will ever abandon Free Trade."

Reverting again to Imperial Federation matters, the British Premier stated that his Government desired to further Imperial unity in the matter of defence of the Empire. He approved of the principles but not of the details of the League's proposal. The present moment, he said, was, however, not an opportune one, as the League had admitted, for the conference. Seeing the state of English and Australian politics, which were very unsettled, he would watch the ripening public opinion in England and in the colonies in sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Gladstone lately refused to receive a deputation of the United Empire Trade League, on the ground that his government was opposed to the preferential trade proposal.

FROM CHOLERA DISTRICTS.

Rumored That Refugees are Being Smuggled Into Canada.

[BY CABLE FROM THE STAR'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

LONDON, April 13.—The reports of the recurrence of cholera in central Europe give importance to a current rumor in Liverpool. It is said that emigrants from Hamburg who started out of infected districts, are being smuggled through to Canadian ports via Liverpool.

WANT A NAVAL SUBSIDY.

[BY CABLE FROM THE STAR'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

LONDON, April 13.—The British Government is being approached for a grant of the naval cruiser allowance to the new Canadian-Australian steamship line, between British Columbia and Australasian ports.

M'CARTHY'S SPEECH.

Some Incidents and Criticisms on it.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 13.—The *Empire* relates this little incident at the close of McCarthy's speech last night: "What there is left of the old policy," said Mr. McCarthy, growing tragic, as he grabbed a couple of flags attached to a shield, nailed to the edge of the platform and tearing them from their fastenings. "I claim for myself nothing but the old flag." (Cheers.) Mr. McCarthy then waved the two flags before the audience, when lo and behold! there were the Stars and Stripes pasted across the back of the shield, to which were attached the miniature "Jacks." The Stars and Stripes so startled Mr. McCarthy that he dropped the flags and sat down in amazement without finishing his sentence. The band played and Mr. McCarthy then recovered sufficiently to conclude: "And they can keep the rest." The display of flags with the motto between, which Mr. McCarthy had grabbed was evidently some sort of a double-headed patented affair; on, which would suit all sorts of receptions. The words "North Carolina" were printed in big blue letters across Uncle Sam's emblem of nationality.

The *Globe*, referring to McCarthy, says: "The speeches turned largely upon questions of race and religion. On the whole, the tone adopted by Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien in regard to these was moderate; but there were indications that they could have won vociferous plaudits if they had been less moderate, and, to be perfectly candid, if they had been less just. There was, in fact, evidence of an anti-Catholic and anti-French prejudice in the meeting, which it ought to be the sacred duty of a public man, and especially of a public man fighting in the name of Equal Rights, to dispel by his teaching. The majority of those present seemed to be old-time Conservatives, who, since the death of Sir John Macdonald, had held their allegiance in suspense. They are evidently prepared to follow McCarthy in his programme of tariff reform as well as in the other parts of his policy."

The *Mail* says: "In his speech, Mr. McCarthy frequently referred to the late Sir John Macdonald, awarding a liberal measure of praise to the deceased statesman for his labors on behalf of his country. Sir John's name when mentioned invariably elicited a round of applause; and the applause which was given for the late Premier came in every case from the men who cheered most loudly Mr. McCarthy's political opinions. The conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances is that the member for North Simcoe has behind him a large section of the old Conservative party as well as a body of Liberals and Independents. Mr. McCarthy says Sir John Macdonald personally disliked the Jesuits Estates Act, and that he implied in the speech delivered some years ago by Mr. McCarthy in Haldimand, in opposition to the enormous claims which the French Canadians made. These are revelations calculated to weaken the charge that Mr. McCarthy has drifted, and to strengthen the impression that the departure from the old opinions has been conducted rather by his colleagues."

The *World* says: "His speech, on the whole, was quite disappointing. The public expected to hear a new announcement of some kind, but not a single new statement was made, and the public are still waiting to learn a substantial and logical reason for Mr. McCarthy's departure."

The *Empire* says: "Mr. McCarthy's address was an evident disappointment to those who looked for something new, and for a strong enunciation of his policy. The whole speech, while not violent, was distinctly anti-French-Canadian; an attempt to play upon the prejudices and passions of Protestant Ontario; to rouse into life sectional and racial differences that have slept for many years, and which no true friend of Canada and the British Empire wishes to see revived. Mr. McCarthy was unfortunate in the closing incident. Grasping in a somewhat theatrical manner, a flag which decorated the table beside him and waving it to prove that he held to the Old Flag while his former associates were left with the Old Policy, he omitted to notice till too late that the banner was attached inseparably to a United States emblem. The feelings of that portion of the audience which perceived the member for North Simcoe waving the Stars and Stripes are more easily imagined than described."

Conservative Banquet at Kingston.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, April 13.—Those who have accepted invitations and will attend to-night's Conservative banquet are Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Senator Howlan, N. Clarke Wallace, Hon. John Costigan, John F. Wood, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. A. R. Angers, Dr. Montague, Dr. Bergin, H. Corby, W. B. Northrop and Uriah Wilson.

Another Political Party.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 13.—Another party has been ushered into the arena of politics. It will be a new popular party, formed by a combine of the Patrons of Industry, Dominion Granges, Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Knights of Labor and Toronto Trades and Labor Council. The Committee composed of representatives of all the organizations, met at the Albion Hotel last night, and agreed on the following planks of a platform: The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler; purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament; rigid economy in every department of the public service; simplicity of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of government, the abolition of the Canadian Senate, effectual legislation that will protect labor and the results of labor from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or monopolies; prohibition of the bonusing of railways by the Government; grants as contrary to the public interest; preparation of the Dominion and provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers. Several other planks, including the trade question, are under consideration. The committee adjourned to meet at a future date.

CITY ITEMS.

The directors of the Street Railway Company met this afternoon and decided to declare an interim dividend of four per cent., payable on May 8.

The French Canadian Artizan's Society are to celebrate their patron feast, being that of the Holy Family, on Sunday next. The Society will proceed in procession to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul on Fullum street, where divine service will be held.

A new tablet was put into position yesterday by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. It is affixed to the Mussen store and reads as follows:

IN 1694
WAS HERE ERECTED THE HOUSE
OF LAMOTHE CADILLAC,
FOUNDER OF DETROIT.

Judge Loranger has reversed the arbitrators' reward and maintained the Company's original offer in the expropriation case of Montreal and Ottawa Railway versus L. J. O. Chevrier. Plaintiff's property at Rigaud had been expropriated. The Company offered $250. Mr. Chevrier wanted $1561, and was awarded $1281 by the arbitrators. The Company appealed to the Superior Court with the above result.

Messrs. Burroughs & Burroughs are suing Mr. G. B. Stock for their costs in the case of Stock against the *Gazette* Printing Company, in which, it will be remembered, defendants had been condemned to pay $500 damages, the question of costs having been taken *en delibere*. In the present case a motion was made this morning to have garnishees (the *Gazette* Company) ordered to appear on May 1 to make declaration. The motion was granted.

The Maisonneuve Council sat in committee last evening and discussed car franchise for that municipality. Mr. L. J. Forget, president of the Street Railway Company, laid his Company's side of the case before the Committee and so did Mr. Corriveau his. The committee sat until after midnight, deferring a decision until a future meeting. Pointe aux Trembles, Riviere des Prairies and Cote des Neiges also discussed this question of electric cars yesterday, but none of them decided on anything definite.

A meeting of the Sir John A. Macdonald Club held yesterday afternoon to complete the arrangements for the banquet to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on April 22, Mr. John Hyde was appointed to represent the Montreal organization at the Kingston demonstration and dinner to-day. A toast list was drawn up, and it was stated that lady friends of the subscribers will attend after the "Queen" has been proposed, and the Club is then to be presented by its lady friends with a fine banner.

A wealthy Montrealer dropped eight thousand dollars in May wheat on Tuesday last. This is the only big loss reported. During the fluctuations the past few days the Montreal operators in wheat are said to have received about fifty per cent. of their last year's losses, although quite a number of them were induced by Chicago brokers to sell out before the rise. Some local brokers are also said to have made a pretty good thing through having succeeded in selling on the rising market.

The detectives have just been informed that on the first day of September last a fourteen-year-old boy named Joseph Francois Xavier Desjardins disappeared from his home, 1212 St. Lawrence street, under strange circumstances. He was accompanied by a youth named Pigeon. The parents thought at the time that the boys had gone to get employment with a farmer in the country, but having heard nothing from them since, they have become anxious. Circulars have been issued by Chief Hughes and will be sent to the clergy of the province.

Mr. A. T. Genest, C. E., who returned a few days ago from the Lake St. John district, where he had been verifying the Windigo survey on the River St. Maurice, was quite surprised to find no trace of the Tete de Boule Indians who inhabited that part of the country. Upon enquiry, however, he found that this year they were hunting with the Montagnais Indians on the latter's reservation, and that it was the custom of these two tribes to hunt with each other every alternate year, thus giving the other reservation a year's rest from the Indian hunters.

The Council at its meeting this afternoon will take up as the first order of the day the Cote St. Louis annexation. Already the annexation committee have decided in favor of giving the new ward, if it becomes a ward, three representatives and that matter will come up. The annexation question will last all the afternoon and will most likely end by a special committee being appointed to examine the books and financial condition of Cote St. Louis and report at the next sitting of the Council. The financial statement presented informally to the Council on March 20, will be brought down to-day and the printed returns laid on the table and distributed among the members. The statement will show a sum available for the year of $2,805,578.

At the meeting of the special Civil Committee on salaries there were present Ald. Perrault in the chair, Ald. Bumbray, Desmarteau, Costigan and Smith. The Committee had the statements from the various departments before them and they were looked over carefully. But they had heard that in any event the Council had decided to give no increases this year and if such was the case the committee felt that the labor of preparing a report would be thrown away. The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution: That in view of the statements that have been made to the effect that no increase will be granted this year, this Committee do now adjourn until we ascertain by a report to Council whether these statements be correct so as to enable the committee to deal with the whole question of either increasing or decreasing as the case may be.

TRADE, COMMERCE —AND— FINANCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Grain.

There is not much activity in the local grain market, peas and oats being the chief lines in which anything is doing. Wheat is nominally firmer in sympathy with western markets, but quotations are unchanged as there are no transactions on which to base actual values here. We quote:

No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat	81c	to 82
No. 3 hard Manitoba	76c	to 78
Corn, duty paid	62c	to 64
Peas, per 66 lbs	73c	to 74
Oats, per 34 lbs	34c	to 35
Rye	60c	to 62
Barley, feed	40c	to 42
Barley, malting	52c	to 55

Flour.

The flour trade is more or less of a small local jobbing character, and is likely to continue so until navigation opens, when the demand from country points will improve business. Values lean to buyers' favor, ranging nominally as follows:

Patent spring	$4 20	to 4 35
Patent winter	4 15	to 4 25
Straight roller	3 50	to 3 60
Extra	3 00	to 3 25
Superfine	2 75	to 2 90
Strong bakers	3 70	to 4 15

Oatmeal.

The market is amply supplied for current wants, which are limited to local retail trade. Values rule about steady. We quote:

Granulated and rolled, per bbl	$4 10	to $4 25
Do do per bag	2 00	to 2 10
Standard, per bbl	3 95	to 4 05
Do per bag	1 95	to 2 00

Feed.

Dealers report a quiet trade in progress at about steady prices, but showing signs of easier values in the near future. Receipts are more liberal for car lots. The following prices rule:

Bran, per ton	$16 50	to $00 00
Shorts, per ton	17 50	to 18 00
Moullie, per ton	20 00	to 22 50

Provisions.

Hog products generally are quiet, owing chiefly to the high values relatively. Cut meats and lard meet with a moderate local demand, but pork is rather slow. Quotations range as follows:

Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl	$21 00	to 22 00
Mess pork, Western, new, per bbl	20 50	to 21 50
Ham, city cured, per lb	0 12½	to 0 13
Bacon, per lb	0 12	to 0 00
Lard, compound	0 10½	to 0 11
Lard, pure Canadian	0 12½	to 0 13

The following were the receipts posted on 'Change:

	G. T. R.	C. P. R.
Wheat, bush	500	650
Peas, bush	1500	.....
Oats, bush	.....	882
Flour, bbls	325	170
Ashes, bbls	1	9
Butter, pkgs	34	16
Cheese, boxes	48	.....
Eggs, cases	337	90
Dressed Hogs	.....	9
Leather, rolls	26	3
Raw hides	5	.....
Tobacco, pkgs	43	.....
High wines, bbls	53	13

Eggs.

The market is well supplied and demand fairly brisk, which keeps prices as yet pretty steady at about 13c as outside figures for fresh stock, although a half cent more is asked by traders.

Butter.

There is comparatively nothing doing in butter in large lots, but the local jobbing trade is fairly good for the season, and choice parcels in the several grades bring full figures in small lots. Receipts are gradually increasing. Prices are within the following range:

Creamery	21c	to 23c
Township dairy	20½c	to 22c
Morrisburg and Brockville	20c	to 21c
Western dairies	19c	to 20c
Western roll, new	19c	to 21c

Cheese.

The demand for cheese on "spot" is confined to local dealers' wants, which are of the usual average for this season of the year. Prices range 11c to 12c, as to quality. English markets keep steady.

Maple Products.

There is no perceptible change in values; receipts are moderate, and demand fairly good, on the basis of 7 to 8c per lb., for sugar, and 5½ to 6c per lb. for syrup in wood, and 65 to 70c per gallon in tins.

Ashes.

The market is quiet and easier in feeling. Dealers are not disposed to give more than inside figures except for good tares. Receipts are moderate. We quote:

Pots, first sorts	$5 10	to $5 15
Pots, second sorts (nominal)	4 20	to 0 00
Pearls, first sorts	5 30	to 5 40

Coal and Wood.

The fuel market has not shown any change worthy of note during the week. There is a fair enquiry for both coal and wood at former values. We quote:

COAL.

Egg coal	$6 00
Stove do	6 25
Chestnut do	6 25
Cape Breton do	3 90
Scotch steam do	4 25
Welsh anthracite do, screened	5 75

WOOD.

Maple, per cord	$6 50	to	$7 00
Birch, do	6 00	to	6 50
Beech, do	6 00		
Tamarac, do	5 00	to	5 50
Slabs, per load	2 00	to	2 50

The *Commercial Bulletin*, in speaking of the coal trade in the States, says: The anthracite coal trade is dull and without any new feature worthy of note. There is but little enquiry for coal, and the few new orders being booked are only for small cargoes. The weekly output is in excess of the present market requirement, and most of the producing companies are stocking coal both at tidewater and interior storage points. The Eastern trade is expected to remain quiet until after May 1, while the Western business is at a standstill, and will remain so until after the meeting of the Western sales agents, which is to be held at New York on the 25th instant. The local trade is quiet, with a light demand for stove and egg sizes, but the supply of pea and buckwheat coal is short.

Naval Stores.

The amount of trade done in naval stores is still confined to small retail orders. Quotations are as follows: Turpentine, 56 to 57c for single bbl., and 55c for two or more bbls.; rosins, as to grade, $2 50 to $5 00; coal tar, $3 50 to $3 75; cotton waste, colored, 6½c; do. do., white, 7 to 10c; oakum, 5½ to 7½c; do. cotton, 10 to 12½c; cordage, sisal, 7-16 and upwards, 11½c; do., smaller sizes, 12c; deep sea line, 15c; pure Manilla, 7-16 and upwards, 11½c; do., smaller sizes, 12½c.

Advices from New York are: For spirits turpentine the demand is extremely dull, and with liberal supplies on hand prices made a further decline, and the close was easy at 31½c for regulars and 31½c for machines. Rosins were offered at a decline, and a sale of 700 barrels good strained was made at $1 32½. Tar was dull and easy at $1 70 to 1 95. Pitch was quiet and unchanged at $1 60 to 1 70.

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, April 13.—Market dull. Quotations: Flour, straight roller, $2 95 to 3 20; extra, $2 90 to 3 50; wheat, white, 65 to 66c; spring No. 2, 61 to 62c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 60 to 61c; Man. hard, No. 1, 83 to 83½c; do., No. 2, 79 to 80c; do No. 3, 74 to 75c; No. 1 frosted, 63 to 66c; peas, No. 2, 56 to 57c; barley, No. 1, 44 to 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3 extra, 35 to 36c; No. 3, 32 to 34c. Oats, No. 2, 33½ to 33½c. Sales: Oats to arrive at 32½c; No. 2 barley, outside at 46c, and No. 3 extra at 35c.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT, Thursday, April 13, 1893, says: Cargoes off coast, wheat, steadily held; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat quiet but steady. Cals. wheat promptly to be shipped 31s, nearly due 30s 3d. Liverpool wheat spot, firm but not active. Corn do, firmly held. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat, quiet, demand moderate, holders offer moderately. Corn steady, demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, April 13, 1893.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Spring wheat	6	4	to 6	7	Pork	57	0	to 60	0
Red winter	6	10½	to 6	11	Lard	30	0	to 30	0
No. 1 Cals	6	6	to 6	7	Bacon	48	0	to 48	0
No. 2 Cals	0	0	to 0	0	Tallow	28	3	to 28	0
Corn	3	3½	to 3	3½	Cheese	52	0	to 52	0
Peas	5	3½	to 5	4	Cheese, c.	54	0	to 60	0

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc.

CHICAGO — Opening prices. WHEAT 86 May, 76¾ July. CORN, 41¾ May, 42½ July, 42¾ Sept. OATS, 29½ May, 28¾ July. Mess Pork, 19 62½ May, $17 05 July. LARD, $10 52½ July, $10 32½ Sept. Receipts, 19,254 bbls. FLOUR, 161,000 bus. WHEAT, 86,000 CORN, 194,000 OATS, 32,000 RYE, 400,000 BARLEY, 132,000 lbs. LARD, 38,000 CUT MEATS. Shipments, 8,175 bbls. FLOUR, 34,000 WHEAT, 85,000 CORN, 137,000 OATS, 4000 RYE, 27,000 BARLEY, 460 bbls. PORK, 332,857 lbs. LARD, 253,320 CUT MEATS.

DULUTH—Opening prices: WHEAT, 68¾ April, 69¾ May, 71¾ July. Receipts, 13,000 bush. WHEAT. Shipments none.

TOLEDO—Opening prices: WHEAT, 73 April, 73¾ May, 72¾ July. Receipts, 23,000 bushels WHEAT, 32,000 CORN. Shipments—116,000 CORN.

NEW YORK—Opening prices: Wheat, 77½ May, 80 July. Corn, 46¾ May, 48¾ July. Receipts, 10,478 bris. and 7867 sacks FLOUR, 76,000 WHEAT, 87,000 CORN, 12,000 OATS, 13,600 BARLEY, 1900 MALT, 21 bbls. PORK, 1275 RICE, 761 PEAS, 670 BEANS, 879 LEAD. Shipments 2000 bbls FLOUR, 11,581 sacks FLOUR, 222,685 bush. WHEAT, 32,940 CORN, 14,122 OATS, 21,539 BARLEY, 339 bris. PORK, 337,600 lbs. LARD, 1,039,300 BACON.

Chicago Hog Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, April 13, 1893.—The estimated receipts of hogs were 30,000. The official report of yesterday was 23,019, of which 2548 were shipped, and 3000 left over. The quotations to-day were: Light mixed, $6.70 to $7.10; mixed packing, $6.50 to $7.20; heavy shipping, $6.80 to $7.25; rough grades, $6.30 to $6.65. Receipts of cattle were 1500; market slow; sheep, 10,000; market steady.

Chicago Wheat Market—Partridge's Position Improving.

The following was received by Lamontagne, Clarke & Co. over their private wire from Chicago: May wheat remains in perfect control.

Partridge seems to be the target immediately in view and he professes to be doing the best he can towards protecting his brokers and his open trades. This encourages a belief that shorts of May are inclined not to be over-exacting at the moment, neither are they inclined to relax anything whatever of their advantage.

Private settlements are always talked of under such circumstances, but cannot substantiate anything of that nature. Partridge has undoubtedly covered some of his short May and is concentrating as much of balance as possible in way of transfer, but that does not cover his shorts, but aside from manipulation the position is growing stronger daily.

Cables were sent from here to-day to Europe setting damage to winter wheat as equal to one hundred million bushels and possibly a great deal more than that. If this intelligence alone does not start foreign buying on a large scale of July or September wheat, then the foreign trade are less astute than we believe they are. Export buying has already assumed large proportions. The opening of navigation is near at hand and this will distribute stocks in a natural way. It will put an entirely new face on visible supply. The speculative situation is very clearly arrived at by a general conversation with the floor traders, scalpers, speculators, etc.

The uniform expression is that we must have a break. This clearly demonstrates two facts; one is that the class of people mentioned are either actually short or else have no wheat and want a break to buy one, and the other fact established is that the longs on the months beyond May are the outsiders who have bought a little here and there with knowledge of a badly injured crop. They have margined their holdings, and are not easy to dislodge because they are confident, and are widely scattered.

London Stock Market.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien report the London market at 2 p. m. to-day as follows:

	London Prices.	New York Equivalent.
Atchison	35¾	34⅜
Canadian Pacific	85⅞	83
Erie	22⅜	21⅛
Kansas and Texas	14⅛	13⅝
Louisville & N.	70⅞	74
Lake Shore	136⅜	133
Northern Pac. Pr.	44	42
Ill. Central	103¾	102½
Ont. & Western	18	17
Reading	12¾	23⅜
St. Paul	80	78
Union Pacific	39¾	38¾
Wabash Pr.	23⅜	22⅝
Grand Trunk 1sts	59⅜	
do 2nds	39¾	

HIS CLOTH AND HIS FACTS.

LESLIE E. KEELEY INSTITUTE CO. OF CANADA ANSWER "REV. FATHER" MURPHY AND MR. CARROLL RYAN.

These Two Gentlemen Put to the Proof—Some Interesting Advice to the Editor—They Doubt Father Murphy.

Under date of April the 8th, Mr. Carroll Ryan undertakes the somewhat thankless work of defending the "Rev. Father" Murphy. We have no quarrel with Mr. Ryan and believe that gentleman to be honest in his convictions, and that to a great extent he believes what he says. Our only regret is that a man of Mr. Ryan's well known attainments should unhappily permit his name to be used in connection with a "gentleman" whose statements have been so peculiarly void of fact. It is peculiarly painful to see religion in its most sacred form dragged into the controversy by this importation from Buffalo.

Mr. Ryan must see how distasteful it is to all right thinking men to drag religion into this argument. We feel sure, on calm consideration, that Mr. Ryan will see that it is in the interest of those whom he desires to see saved from a drunkard's grave that hypocrisy be exposed. There is no one so inclined to catch at the last straw as the afflicted and when that last straw proves indeed a broken reed God pity the poor unfortunate. Heaven help him indeed to another struggle against the terrible slavery. And Mr. Ryan ought to understand, as we of the Leslie E. Keeley Institute Co. of Canada understand it, that this is no quarrel between us and "Rev. Father" Murphy. It is of more vital importance than that—our work is before us. We will save the drunkard, and we will rid Canada of the charlatans who pretend to march under the banner of Dr. Keeley, when they are but camp followers or worse. The public themselves have a right to be protected. This constant flaunting of "This good and holy man," before us when we prove him guilty of making misstatements must cease. The time is passed for this kind of business. It is facts we want, and the people want, not sympathetic rubbish.

Immediately following Mr. Carroll Ryan's philippic in the Ottawa *Daily Citizen*, "Rev. Father" Murphy takes up the battle in the columns of the Ottawa *Journal*, and what does he say. Does he produce any proofs? Not a single one. As before, he commences and ends with assertion, and when even his effrontery exhausts itself in this particular then he falls into the sympathetic, religious vein.

We again, the Leslie E. Keeley Institutes Co., of Canada, 64 St. Hubert street, desire to say:

(1.) When the "Rev. Father" Murphy says that Dr. Leslie E. Keeley is not the discoverer of the Double-Chloride of Gold Cure he tells what is false.

(2). When he says he was offered $100,000 by a gentleman in Montreal belonging to the Leslie E. Keeley Institutes Co., of Canada, to amalgamate with them, he knowingly states what lacks proof.

(3). When he states that he is thoroughly acquainted with the Dr. Keeley formula, and knows all about it, he says that which misleads.

(4.) When he says he received a Government grant for his Institute he misleads again.

That may be one method of making money, but it is a poor one; do you not think so, "Rev. Father" Murphy? We are not asking you for much. All we want is proofs of what you claim. Prove it, man, and then we will be silent. The trouble is you cannot. All you can do is to hold up your hands in "holy horror" and cry "shame," am I not a priest.

You see, it is this way with us. You have incessantly brought religion to the fore in attacking the Leslie E. Keeley Institutes Co., of Canada. The people will soon see through your little game. We may add that we will shortly propound a few questions to you of interest and will listen for your replies. Just consider and see whether you have treated three thousand patients in Canada, as you say. Do you know we do not think you have treated one-fourth that number. But then this is a pardonable exaggeration. One word more before we part. We desire to apologize to Mr. Carroll Ryan for suggesting a betting transaction. He was right; we should not have done so, particularly knowing how heavy directorial such a thing is to Mr. Ryan. But it was only an error of judgment, you know. But we undertake to donate $100 to charity for every one of our statements "Rev. Father" Murphy proves false.

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY INSTITUTE CO. OF CANADA.
No. 64 St. Hubert street, Montreal.

Special Notices.

The boodle piano dealers who are buying pianos at $150 in Toronto, and selling them at $450 in Montreal don't like it, but the N. Y. Piano Co. continue to sell their lovely Imported American pianos at $225, $250 and $300. All pianos guaranteed as represented at the N. Y. Piano Co's. store, 228 St. James street. 85 2

Buy your Carpets and Oilcloths at S. Carsley's. 85

Business Notes.

Chas. E. Charbonneau has filed a declaration of consent in reply to the demand of abandonment by Eugene Baumar.

Jas. T. McCall has been appointed curator to the insolvent estate of Chas. Thackray, and Wm. McNally and N. T. Gagnon, representing the Montreal Terra Cotta Co., inspectors.

Wm. Greig, bookkeeper, of the firm of Warden King & Son, has been appointed curator to the insolvent estate of Alex. Mackay, plumber, and Jas. Robertson, H. McLaren and James C. King, inspectors.

Judge Doherty has granted the liquidator of the New England Paper Co. authority to continue business for 15 days, and in the meanwhile to call a meeting of contributors and creditors to advise as to whether the business should be further continued.

Partnerships have been registered between A. Mackay and W. Ryan, plumbers (Alex. Mackay & Co.); Mrs. A. H. Latour, alone (A. H. Latour & Cie.); E. Eaves, wholesale jeweller, alone (Edmund Eaves); F. Bouchard & A. David, carriage makers, etc. (Bouchard & David); H. Lunan and C. A. Sheppard, grocers (Lunan & Sheppard); G. Labelle and N. Lauzon, restaurateurs (Labelle & Cie.)

A declaration of their intention to constitute themselves the "People's Mutual Building Society, class B," has been filed by J. B. Hutcheson, Wm. Higgins, D. Guerin, Henry Lavery, J. H. Timmis, R. A. Miller, W. McNally, Eric Mann, J. M. Fortier, E. E. Brewster, W. C. Briggs, G. McNally, N. J. McGee, J. Hood, W. McLea Walbank, J. Widmer Nelles, T. A. Morrison, Jas. Currie, Jas. McCrudden and others.

Real Estate News.

G. C. Bishop has sold to James Stewart, part lot 1022-2, St. Antoine Ward, 24½ feet front on Mountain street, with house, for $11,800.

Mrs. T. Gilday has sold to J. H. Ferns, lot 1201-6, St. Antoine Ward, 21 feet by 77, with brick cottage, No. 76 City Councillors' street, for $4500.

Geo. Durnford, *et al*, have sold to J. W. Stirling lot 380-20 to 27, Cote St. Antoine, 100 feet front on Dorchester street, area 23,245 feet, with house, etc., for $20,500.

T. Valude, et al, have sold to C. A. Lalonde, by voluntary licitation, lots 732 and 733, St. Antoine Ward, area 5723 feet, fronting on Chaboillez sq., with buildings, for $24,500.

J. C. Desautels has sold to L'Institution Catholique des Lourds Muets pour la Province de Quebec, lot 87, Cote St. Louis, 52 feet by 80, fronting on St. Dominique street, with house, etc., for $1450.

Jas. O'Meara has sold to J. J. Morgan lot 425 and part lot 426, of Workman and Delisle property, 462, parish of Montreal, 49 feet by 80, fronting on Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde, with buildings, for $6000.

Mr. Robert Seath, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is improving, and hopes are now entertained of his speedy recovery.

The Hon. D. A. McDonald, accompanied by Miss McDonald and Mrs. McCarthy, has arrived in New York, and is staying at the Grand Hotel, proposing to return to Montreal at the end of the week, after an absence of some months.

YOUNG'S STRAIGHT CUT Rough & Smooth
Myrtle Navy
STICK LICORICE.
26 8 4mo t

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, April 7, 1893.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred, and ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, both payable on the 1st day of May next at the transfer office of the Company, 135 Front St., this city. The transfer books will close April 15 at 12 M., and re-open May 2 next at 10 A. M.
83 4 4mo G. WEAVER LOPER, Treasurer.

ROYAL
INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED
Capital $10,000,000
Reserve Fund 35,000,000
Annual Income, upwards of.. 5,000,000
Investments in Canada for Protection of Canadian Policy-Holders (chiefly with Government) exceed $1,000,000.
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.
Life assurance granted in all the most approved forms.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
W. TATELY, Chief Agent.
E. HUETURISE, ALFRED ST. CYR, Special Agents French Department.
JAMES ALLIN, W. S. ROBERTSON, Special Agents English Department.
G. R. Robertson & Sons. 254

HENRY & N. E.
HAMILTON'S
Advertisement.
Special.
Opaque Window Shades complete, ready to put up 25c
Opaque Window Shades with Dado, ready to put up 40c
Opaque Window Shades, with Fringe Ends, ready to put up 50c
These Shades were purchased by us at 50 per cent. off the trade list, and will be sold at exactly half the price other stores are selling them for.
Opaque Window Shades in all widths and lengths, Plain, Dado and Fringed.
Estimates given for any special length or width, and competent workmen sent to take measures and fit up.
Curtains.
New Curtains in Irish Point Lace.
New Curtains in Madras Muslin.
New Curtains in Chenille, with Fringe and Border.
A line of Colored Muslin Curtains selling at about half the regular price.
Just received, a beautiful stock of Irish Point Lace for Short Window Curtains.
Art Muslins in all shades. Prices from 7c up.
Felts
in 72 inch wide, all shades in stock.
Curtain Poles
in Cherry, Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Ebony, White Enamel, and Brass with Ends to match. An immense assortment to choose from.
Curtain Chains and Loops in endless variety.
Table Covers
all sizes, in Chenille, Raw Silk and Tapestry.
Mail Orders Promptly Executed.
Henry & N. E. Hamilton,
St. James Street and Victoria Square. . . 85

A SHORT STORY.
COTTOLENE is the best Shortening for all cooking purposes.
A TRUE STORY.
COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.
AN OLD STORY.
that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.
A NEW STORY.
Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting.
DO YOU use COTTOLENE?
Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

TO-MORROW,
Friday Afternoon, we sell at No. 1864 Notre Dame Street, Three Car loads of new Cottage Furniture, all real nice goods, in new styles. Sale at 2.30 o'clock.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
86 1

Attention is Requested
To the sale of Neat Furniture, Upright Cottage Piano made by "Nordheimer," Brass Gasaliers, &c.; all neat and good, at No. 15 Oxenden Avenue, off Prince Arthur St., To-Morrow, Friday Morning, at 10 O'Clock.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
86 1

SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE,
Best Carpets, Brass Gasaliers, B. P. Mantel Mirror, Drawing Room Chairs, Parlor Set, Fancy Tables, Oil Paintings, Fine Steel Engravings, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, China, Glassware, Cutlery, Walnut Bedroom Sets, Oak Bedroom Sets, Odd Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Wardrobe, Chamber Sets, English Oilcloth, Hall Stand, Hall Lamp, Mantel Beds, Fine Lace Curtains, Kitchen Effects and Furniture of six Bedrooms.
Sale at the residence,
No. 29 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE,
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17th, At TEN O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
86 2

SALE OF PICTURES.
Estate A. J. Pell.
We have received instructions from the representatives of the above estate to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
at the STORE No. 2397 ST. CATHERINE ST., Two doors west of PEEL STREET,
On SATURDAY, APRIL 15th,
the balance of the stock consisting of
Water Colors, Artist Proof Engravings and Etchings, etc., etc.
Sale Without Reserve, as Estate must be Closed.
Pictures Now on View.
Catalogues ready on Thursday.
SALES AT 3.30 AND 7.30 P.M.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
86 2

Central City Property,
20 and 22 St. Francois Xavier st.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.
The subscriber is instructed to sell the above well-known central and capacious premises, on
TUESDAY MORNING, 18th APRIL,
at his Real Estate Room, 201 St. James street.
The attention of capitalists is directed to this property, which has been occupied for many years by
MESSRS. GEORGE CHILDS & CO., wholesale grocers. It has a frontage of about 28 feet in Montreal's "Wall street," running through to St

BIRTHS.

BARNHART—In this city, on April 11, the wife of A. A. Barnhart, of two boys, one still born. (Ottawa papers please copy.)

TREMBLAY—In this city, April 10, at No. 713 Sherbrooke street, the wife of A. A. Tremblay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERN-SULLIVAN—In this city, on the 10th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, Alfred Bern, of Vienna, Austria, to Katie Sullivan, of Troy, N. Y. (Troy and New York papers please copy.)

DONER-THOMAS—In Watertown, N. Y., April 6th, Amada Doner, Watertown, and Elizabeth M. Thomas, Kingston, Ont.

ENGLIS-BALL—At Toronto, Ont., on 3rd April, William Inglis to Olive, second daughter of John Ball, Peterboro.

MARKS-KELLY—At Kingston, Ont., on April 3rd, Miss Jennie Kelly, of this city, to Mr. Harry Marks, of London, England.

MAYNE-MOORE—At Kingston, Ont., on April 5th, by Rev. Canon B. B. Smith, Major C. B. Mayne to Miss Victoria Moore, daughter of the late R. M. Moore, manager of the Bank of Kingston.

MONTGOMERY-ELLIOTT—At Iroquois, Ont., on April 5th, 1893, by the Rev. J. M. Macallister, B. A., of Petrolea, Ont., to Jennie, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Elliott.

POTTS-MERRIFIELD—At Ottawa, Ont., on the 9th inst., by Rev. F. De Long, James Potts to Miss A. M. Merrificld, both of Quyon, Que.

PARKER-ZINK—At the home of the bride's mother, on 5th April, 1893, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Mr. Addison A. Parker, of Rockford, Norfolk Co., Ontario, to Miss Jennie Zink, daughter of the late Charles Zink, of Wellandport, Lincoln Co., Ontario.

ROBERTS-GROVES—At St. Catharines, on April 6th, 1893, by Rev. Robert Ker, Vaughan M. Roberts, second son of Albert T. M. Roberts, Paymaster-in-chief R. N., of Toronto, to Maud Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Groves, of St. Catharines.

SAVARIA-LAVIOLETTE—At Varennes, April 10, Henri Savaria to Miss Mary, daughter of J. B. Laviolette.

TURNER-SOMERVILLE—At Toronto, Ont., March 29th, 1893, by Rev. W. L. Scott, Thos. Turner, Barrie, to Minnie, eldest daughter of David Somerville, Esq., Stayner.

WALL-BEZLEY—At Ottawa, Ont., on April 4th, 1893, by the Rev. J. P. Smitherman, P. H. Wall of Ottawa, to Annie, daughter of George Parker Bezley of Woodstock, Ont.

DEATHS.

ALLISON—At London, Ont., on April 8, H. C. Allison, aged 37 years and 3 months.

BOAZ—At 94 Britannia street, Point St. Charles, on the 11th inst., James Boaz, aged 49, Grand Trunk Railway detective. The funeral will take place from the above address on April 13th, at 2. p. m., for Grace Church and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this invitation. 85 2

BROWN—On the 12th inst., Harriet Maud, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of H. H. Brown, aged 20 years and 5 months. Funeral from her father's residence, 5 Moulton avenue, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 85 3

BUNTIN—At Bath, England, on 24th March, 1893, Alexander Buntin, of this city, aged 71 years. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 757 Sherbrooke street, on Friday, April 14th, at 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 85 3

BUSSIERES—At Vercheres, April 11th, Francois Xavier Bussieres, aged 45 years and 6 months. The funeral will take place from his house, April 14th, at 8.30 a. m. 85 2

BAIRD—At Lefroy, Ont., on the 3rd April, George, eldest son of George and Josephine Baird, in his seventh year.

BURGER—At Toronto, Ont., April 9th, Dr. G. H. Burger, only son of John S. and Caroline Burger.

CORCORAN—At London, Ont., on April 7, Jas. Corcoran, in his 67th year.

DAVEY—At Toronto, Ont., on April 7th, Mary Davey, wife of Robert Davey, in the 45th year of her age.

DAVEY—At Toronto, Ont., on April 7, Mary Davey, wife of Robert Davey, in the 45th year of her age.

FRASER—In this city, April 12, Jane Munro, aged 38 years, beloved wife of John Fraser. The funeral will take place on Friday, the 14th inst., from 1678 St. James, at 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this invitation. 85 2

FIELDS—At Belleville, Ont., April 9th, 1893, Mary Fields.

HADRILL—On Wednesday, the 12th instant, George Hadrill, in his 77th year. The funeral will take place from 29 Mc'kay street, at 2.30 o'clock on Friday afternoon, to St. George's Church. Please omit flowers. 86 2

HARDING—At 118 Britannia street, April 12, 1893, Harriett, widow of the late John Harding, of Kemptville, Ont. Funeral from the above address at 7.30 p. m. to-day, 13th, for Windsor Station.

HETHERINGTON—Ayer's Flat, on Wednesday, 12th April, Catherine (Lily) Gorrie, second daughter of the late Alexander Gorrie, Esq., Richmond, P. Q., and beloved wife of Samuel Hetherington, aged 47 years, 2 months, 18 days.

HINES—At Toronto, Ont., on April 8th, Wm. A. M., second son of James Hines, in his 19th year.

HINES—At Toronto, Ont., on Saturday, April 8th, Wm. A. M., second son of James Hines, in his 19th year.

HARAM—At Ottawa, Ont., on 10th April, Mr. Robert Haram, sr., cabinet maker, aged 57 years and 25 days.

HUDON—At Lachine, April 12, E. A. Hudon, aged 84 years, 11 months and 2 days.

KINLOCH—At Ottawa, Ont., on Sunday, the 9th inst., Henry Kinloch.

KIRKPATRICK—At Toronto, Ont., on Monday, April 10th, Robert Kirkpatrick, aged 30 years.

LABRANCHE—On the 12th instant, at the Grey Nunnery, Judith Rivet, widow of S. Labranche, aged 71 years, 1 month.

LACHAPELLE—In this city, April 11, Elise Bellefleur, aged 81 years and 1 month, widow of the late Andre Lachapelle.

LUSSIER—At Ottawa, Ont., on the 9th day of April, 1893, Louis Gonzague Oswald Lussier.

LECLAIR—On the 10th instant, at 421 Plessis street, Philippe, son of P. Leclair, aged 5 months and 10 days.

MILO—On the 11th instant, at 4 St. Dominique street, Ildafours, son of David Milo, aged 6 months.

McCRUDDEN—At Belleville, Ont., on April 9th, John Alexander McCrudden, aged 20 years, 7 months and 16 days.

PILON—On the 12th instant, at Ste. Cunegonde, J. E. Dolor, son of E. Pilon, aged 1 month.

POULIN—On the 11th instant, at 20 Montana street, Alice, daughter of G. G. Poulin, aged 19 days.

RICHER—On the 11th instant, at 1 Dumarais st., Blanche, daughter of A. Richer, aged 1 year and 2 months.

READ—At Oak Hills, Ont., on Thursday, April 8th, aged 74 years, Eliza Currie Read.

WATERS—At the Cedars, April 11th, John R. Waters, aged 63 years and 8 months. The funeral service will take place at the Cedars on Friday, the 14th inst., at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this invitation. 85 2

WOODRUFF—At Toronto, Ont., on April 8th, Margaret, wife of the late Nelson Woodruff, aged 60 years.

PERSONAL — DETECTIVES OF THE MOST RELIABLE character are furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. The hands of this office are special sworn Detectives for the whole Dominion and are under contract with the Provincial Government to perform all their criminal detective work. References: The Leading Banks, Corporations and Hotels of this city. John A. Gross, Supt. Commercial Branch. Silas H. Carpenter, Supt. Criminal Branch. 60

PERSONAL—ROOMS AND APARTMENTS FOR ladies and families at reasonable rates, with or without board; central situation. Apply to Lady Secretary, 205 Rue St. Honoré, Paris. 84 3

PERSONAL—USE DORENWEND'S "EXTRACT of Quinine" for promoting growth, preventing hair from falling, softens and beautifies the hair; price $1.00. All druggists. (3)

PERSONAL—MR. D. GALLAGHER BEGS TO inform his many friends and customers, that he has severed his connection with the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co'y., and has opened an office at 190 St. James st., where he will be pleased to give estimates, &c., on Lithographing, Photogravure Work, Printing, &c. 89 1

WILLIAM BYRD,
Contractor.
OFFICE
663 LAGAUCHETIERE ST.
Telephone 2305. House 7260.
Estimates for all classes of Wood Work, Alterations, Repairs, etc., etc. 657

YOUR CASH
EXCHANGED FOR
FURNITURE
—AT—
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON'S,
Furniture and Bedding Manufr's,
652 CRAIG STREET.
86 2

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE
"STAR" Office.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Who'd Have Thought It?

WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT?

Some people are so fond of Bargain making, or (as they say) getting things at their own price, that they will give almost any price if the seller can only manage to make them believe that they are getting an article at "Their Own Price."

As a Matter of Fact
As a Matter of Fact

It can be stated that Carpet Squares and Carpets bought at

S. CARSLEY'S
S. CARSLEY'S

Can be worn for a season and then

SOLD AT AUCTION
SOLD AT AUCTION

For higher prices than

S. CARSLEY
S. CARSLEY

Charged for Them.
Charged for Them.

THE DIFFERENCE
THE DIFFERENCE

Being that S. Carsley's Customer paid S. Carsley's price, and the Auctioneer's Customer got them at their own price.

THE LATTER
THE LATTER

Paying ten per cent. more for

Second-hand Goods
Second-hand Goods

Than S. Carsley's Customer paid for the goods when new.

ANOTHER STRANGE THING
ANOTHER STRANGE THING

Is that Lace Curtains will very often bring more at Auction than over the Counter.

WE WOULD LIKE
WE WOULD LIKE

All Bargainers who get goods at their own price to compare

Our Lace Curtains
Our Lace Curtains

With those for which they have made their own prices.

Some Now Know It
Some Now Know It

And have found out their Mistake.

In Canada you Cannot
In Canada you Cannot

DO BETTER THAN BUY
DO BETTER THAN BUY

Lace Curtains, Carpets,
Lace Curtains, Carpets,
Lace Curtains, Carpets,
Lace Curtains, Carpets,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS
AND ALL OTHER KINDS

Of Dry Goods
Of Dry Goods

AT S. CARSLEY'S,
AT S. CARSLEY'S,

NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

The flowers that bloom in the Spring,
Tra-la,
Have nothing to do with the case;
'Tis the cold piercing winds, the rain and the sleet,
When "Rigby" comes into the race.

Rigby Waterproof Clothing

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, has no competitors when merit is considered.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame Street.

OUR CARPET TRADE

Carpets are now one of our

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS
PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS

BUYERS OF CARPETS
BUYERS OF CARPETS

Should call early at

S. CARSLEY'S,

And select their New Spring Carpets.

BUY YOUR CARPETS
BUY YOUR CARPETS
BUY YOUR CARPETS
BUY YOUR CARPETS
BUY YOUR CARPETS
BUY YOUR CARPETS
BUY YOUR CARPETS
BUY YOUR CARPETS
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86 1

GROCERIES
—FOR—
MONTREAL JUNCTION,
LACHINE, DORVAL, Etc.

For the convenience of families residing at present at the above places our waggons will commence running for the season

To-morrow (FRIDAY) the 14th Inst.,

leaving the Italian Warehouse at TWELVE O'CLOCK (Noon) SHARP. Once a week for the present. Twice a week after the 1st of May, or sooner if necessary.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Everything of the very choicest, freshest and best in choice Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions of all kinds and Pure and Genuine Wines and Liquors.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE INVERAWE BLEND OF HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

This popular and reliable brand of Good Old Scotch Whisky can always be had at the Italian Warehouse.

The "Inverawe Blend," 90c per bottle, $10 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY
IN CASES.

John Dewar & Son's "Special Liqueur" Old Highland Whisky.
John Dewar & Son's "Extra Special" Old Highland Whisky.
John Dewar & Son's "Extra Special" Old Highland Whisky in Jerums.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

WALKER'S KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

100 cases Walker's Kilmarnock Old Highland Whisky. 90c per bottle, $10 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

SHERRY WINES.

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
1815, Pemartin's £150, the very finest, superior rich pale Sherry	3 50	....	$36 00
OEG "Old English Gentlemen," superior old, Amontillado,	$2 00	$10 00	$21 00
"Club," Pemartin's Club Superior Rich Pale	1 50	8 00	17 00
VDP Very Finest Vino de Pasto	1 50	8 00	17 00
VF Special Amontillado extra dry	1 50	7 50	16 00
FO Fine Oloroso, magnificent Dinner Sherry	1 25	6 00	13 00
Fine Old Sherry, rich and full	1 00	5 00	11 00
SD Superior Rich Pale Dinner Sherry	1 00	4 50	10 00
SD Light Amontillado, Very Dry, delicate	1 00	4 50	10 00
T Table Sherry, Full-bodied	75	3 50	8 00
P Pale Sherry, Superior Sound	65	3 00	6 00
S Cooking Wine	35	1 50	4 50

PORT WINES.

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
The Royal Wine, £250, Particular Oldest	$2 50	....	$25 00
OR "Old Reserve," £100, Oldest and Choicest	2 00	9 50	20 00
PS "Private Stock" Vanny, Very Old, Delicate	1 75	9 00	19 00
EP No. 2 Extra Particular Old	1 50	8 00	17 00
♢♢♢ Choice Old Delicate	1 25	6 00	13 00
No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine	1 00	4 50	10 00
No. 4 Fine Fruity Wine	75	3 50	8 00
No. 2 Superior Sound Young Port	60	2 50	6 00
Tarragona, Genuine Wine	35	1 50	4 00
"Commendador" Port	1 50	....	17 00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
199 St. James Street.
8612

Headquarters
For HATS

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S
COOKSEY & CO.'S
CHRISTY'S
WOODROW'S
Latest Styles now in Stock.

Also the Newest American Shapes
IN HARD AND SOFT FELTS.

SOFT HATS FROM FRANCE,
Beautiful Quality.

ROBERTSON & CO.,
Importing and Manufacturing Hatters,
220 ST. JAMES STREET.
8516

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Kidney Complaints,
Lame Back, &c.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
With Electro-Magnetic SUSPENSORY.
Latest Patent; Best Improvements!
Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-indulgence or brain and nerve forces, effects of indiscretion, as nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all chronic complaints, general ill health, etc. This Electric Belt combines Electricity in its most powerful form, and if used as directed is instantly felt by wearer or no forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and other papers.
One Imported Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men, FREE with all belts. Belts and Vibratory ELECTRIC BATTERIES on 60 to 90 days. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free.
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 826 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
CAUTION.—SANDEN BELTS are counterfeited.
Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government and wherever all Customs Duties will be charged on our goods in New York.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

MORE IMPORTANT
THAN
THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Advent of Summer is even more important than the World's Fair. This opinion might appear heretical in Chicago, but nowhere else. The ladies of Montreal at least know its truth; and to those among them who have not yet made the necessary preparations in the way of Dress, the following list will suggest the right place to buy.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

The NEW SATIN BENGALINE, 28 inches wide, cream ground, colored designs, the latest novelty, very handsome goods. Price only 50c per yard.

NEW FANCY PLAID SILKS, in all the latest patterns and colors. Prices from 75c per yard.

NEW CORDED SHOT VELVETS, the latest novelty in velvets, all new coloring. Price only $1.25 per yard.

NEW PRINTED PONGEE SILKS, in all the new patterns and colors. Prices from 40c per yard.

NEW BLACK SILK FINISHED VELVETEENS, fast colors and fine goods. Prices from 40c per yard.

NEW COLORED SILK FINISHED VELVETEENS, all new colors, fine quality. Prices from 60c per yard.

We are now showing all the latest novelties in Silks and Velvets. All at the lowest prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NEW ALL WOOL CHALLIES.

The largest assortment in the city. The finest quality in the city. The most beautiful patterns in the city. The cheapest Challies in the city.

Ladies, the only store in the city where you are sure of getting all the newest patterns and colors in Challies, is

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

New Fast Dye Navy Blue Serges.

New Fast Dye Diagonal Serges.
New Fast Dye Plain Serges.
New Fast Dye Seaside Serges.
New Fast Dye Fancy Serges.
New Fast Dye Basket Serges.
New Fast Dye Cheviot Serges.
New Fast Dye Estamene Serges.

New Fast Dye Serges, from 35c per yard.

All our Serges are Double Width, All Wool and warranted fast dye.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Prompt attention given to all Country orders. Samples sent free of charge.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Melissa Garments.

The retail headquarters for Melissa Garments for both ladies and gentlemen is

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781 & 1783 Notre Dame St.
And 165, 167, 169 and 111 St. Peter Street.
Terms Cash and only one Price.
TELEPHONE 2793. 861

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'
ADVERTISEMENT.

MELISSA GARMENTS
Suit for either fair or rainy weather.

Rigby Garments
Are as useful a cost during a shower, or when the sun is shining.

—BOTH MAKES OF—
THESE CELEBRATED GOODS
Are kept by JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Family Drapery Warehouse,
203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE and
144 to 150 MOUNTAIN STREET.
TELEPHONE 2225. 861

Credit is a Good Thing

WHEN CASH IS SCARCE, WHICH HELPS A LOT IN BRINGING US TRADE. THE SEASON IS OPENING WITH MOST FAVORABLE AUSPICES, AND THE DEMAND FOR FINE GRADES OF BRUSSELS AND HIGH GRADE TAPESTRIES PROVES THAT THERE'S MONEY IN THE COUNTRY YET.

CURTAINS. THAT'S ANOTHER THING MUST BE HAD, IN WHICH WE HAVE GREAT VALUES IN THE LOW, MEDIUM AND BEST.

HOW WELL THE PEOPLE KNOW WE HAVE LOTS OF FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND NOT UPHOLSTERED. IN BEDROOM SETS WE HAVE EVERY KIND THAT SHOULD BE WANTED; THE NICEST BEDROOM SETS FOR $12.50, $15.00, $18.00 AND $20.00 TO BE FOUND.

STOVES, CROCKERY AND EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO GO HOUSE KEEPING WITH NOT OMITTING LAMPS, CLOCKS, WHENGERS &c.

LOTS OF NICE SILK PLUSH ROCKERS FROM VERY LOW FIGURES TO BETTER ONES.

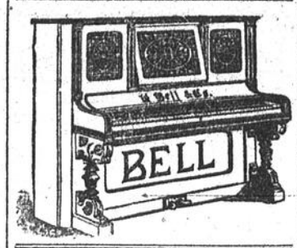
BABY CARRIAGES FROM ALL THE DIFFERENT MAKERS. WE TRY TO ACCOMMODATE EVERYBODY AS WELL AS GIVE THEM CREDIT.

BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 17TH, OUR STORE WILL BE OPENED EVENINGS FOR ONE MONTH.

METROPOLITAN M'F'G CO.,
1638 & 1640 Notre Dame Street.
A. T. EMMANS, MANAGER. 8911

WATSON'S
* * *
Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey
EXCELS.
For sale everywhere. Try it.

"BELL"



PIANOS AND ORGANS

BEST OF ALL ENDORSATIONS:

Over 75,000
(Or more than all Competitors combined)
Now in Use.

Sole Agents, Wholesale and Retail—

WILLIS & CO.,
1824 Notre Dame Street
(Near McGill Street),
MONTREAL.
861

A Wedding Present

We have a large and choice selection of best quality goods appropriate for Wedding Presents.

Sterling Silver Articles for the Toilet and Table.

Spoons of Every Description.

Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Art Pottery, Cabinets in Walnut, Mahogany and Oak, fitted with Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, &c.

Inspection Invited.

Jewellery repaired and made to order by expert workmen.

WATSON & DICKSON,
1791 Notre Dame,
86 tfeod 1f Cor. St. Peter st.

WILL YOU
REQUIRE ANY
FURNITURE
this Spring? Call and Inspect
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON'S
STOCK.
SHOWROOMS: 652 CRAIG STREET.
861 2

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

A despatch from Evanston, Wyo., to the Denver *Republican* of March 23 says: Ira Dodge, a hunter and trapper of this section, who on November 2, last year, had a bear fight that will become historical, is back from Salt Lake, where he had been under the treatment of an oculist: At the end of the combat Dodge had a few more than 100 wounds on his body. His only attendant for three months was his wife. She was a skillful and devoted nurse, but could do nothing for the eye. Happily the use of this member has been restored. Dodge is lame yet, but is able to be about. Of his encounter with the bear he says:

"Early on the morning of the 2nd I saw three grizzlies at the edge of the timber a mile from Green river. To get them all meant a big bagging and I thought I could do it. I tied my horse and went after them. I knocked down one and then a second, but could not find the third. The two down bawled like calves getting branded. I returned to the first and threw another bullet behind his shoulder. He lay still till I was within ten feet of him. He rose and rushed on me. I threw my hat into his face and jumped back to give him a shot. The shell from the last explosion stuck in my rifle. I dropped the gun and pulled my knife, for the bear was then upon me.

"I drove the knife into him half a dozen times clear to the hilt, but he did not seem to mind it. He knocked the knife from my hand. Then I stuck my fist into his mouth and he nearly took off my arm. He was biting and scratching me all over when I became unconscious. I suppose he felt himself dying and crawled away to accept the end alone. They always do that if possible. When I came to again I crawled on my hands and knees to my horse. I was bleeding all over and almost naked. The horse smelled my blood and the blood of the bear. For the first time since I have had him he stood still for me to mount. He carried me twelve miles to my cabin, where Mrs. Dodge saved my life by nursing me. I am going back in a few days to get my rifle and see the dead bears."

Remarkable Fruit Culture.

NORTH GALVESTON, Tex., April 12.—The fruit growing facilities of this region—soil and climate—are truly conducive to moneybringing agriculture. There is one fruit farm in this neighborhood which was planted a year ago. The trees are now seven feet high. The land is planted in pears, peaches, Japan persimmons, plums and figs. This fruit all gives promise of a splendid crop later on. Fig culture is admirably adapted to the climate of this section, and the large profits in it for both grower and manufacturer make this the most profitable fruit growing industry there is—not excepting pears.

The Edinburgh School Board have agreed to introduce temperance teaching into their schools.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Special Notice.

A large stock of genuine English Flannelettes at all prices from 11c yard at S. Carsley's.

MONTREAL, March 11, 1893. The undersigned, declare that I have suffered for 17 years from bronchitis so severely that, in spite of the care of physicians and the use of the best remedies, I have been obliged to remain indoors for several consecutive winters. This winter I have at last been able to go out every day, without exception, and attend to my business, thanks to Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine, which I have been taking for a few months. I am to-day almost completely cured, and the gradual improvement of my health that is taking place every day by the use of the syrup, gives me entire confidence of a certain cure. Auguste Messier, contractor, 203 Plessis st.

Dress Fabrics in all weights and textures for Spring and Summer wear at S. Carsley's.

Over 200 omnibuses in London are now fitted with electric lights.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

THE CANADA LIFE.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GREAT COMPANY.

A Most Successful Year—More New Business Secured Than Ever Before in its History—The President's Comprehensive Remarks.

HAMILTON, April 10.—The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance company was held at the Company's headquarters, with Mr. A. G. Ramsay, president, in the chair, and a good attendance of the shareholders.

President Ramsay laid before the shareholders the annual report, with financial statement attached. They are as follows:

REPORT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD AT HAMILTON ON THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1893.

In presenting their forty-sixth annual report for 1892, the Directors have to record that during the year the Company attained a larger amount of new business than in any previous year in its history. The applications for new assurances numbered 2683, for $7,301,670. The assurances accepted amounted to $6,792,670, upon 2771 lives, the sum of $509,000, upon 192 lives, having been declined. There were not carried out $595,659 of assurances upon 190 lives, so that the new business of the year was $6,201,011 of assurances under 2383 policies, with a new premium income of $223,100.14. These large figures could readily have been exceeded had the Board felt warranted in an increase of the Company's working expenses, or had that course been deemed a prudent or profitable one for the Company or for its Policy-holders, whose interests are not, however, promoted by extensions of business involving extra hazards and increased expenses.

The total assurances and bonus additions in force at the close of 1892 amounted to $59,382,937.30, under 27,772 policies upon 20,495 lives.

By the statement of Receipts and Payments for the year it will be observed that the income was $2,344,077.40, and, as will be seen by the abstract of Assets and Liabilities, the assets amounted at 31st December last to $13,077,129.82, having been increased during the year by $1,003,044.95.

During 1892 the claims by death were upon 232 lives under 307 policies for the sum of $771,726.69. The average amount per life and per policy was, by the deaths of several of our larger Policy-holders, a higher one than before experienced. A large number of the deaths were again partly due to the continued results of the "La Grippe" epidemic, and also partly to the occurrence of a more than usual number of sudden deaths.

Allusion was made last year to the satisfactory Branch which had been opened for the State of Michigan, and the success attained there led the Directors last month to organize a Branch for the State of Minnesota, where the prospects also appear very encouraging.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the powers of the Company in holding its real estate properties in Ontario and Quebec provinces, these were set at rest by an amendment which was obtained to the Company's charter at the last session of Parliament, when opportunity was also taken to empower the holding of property in other provinces, should that become desirable, as well as to enlarge the powers of investment, where the Company may be doing business out of Canada.

By the terms of the charter of the company, the following Directors retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election: E. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., Montreal; the Very Reverend G. M. Innes, Dean of Huron, London; F. W. Gates, Esq., Hamilton.

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company,
Hamilton, Ont., 5th April, 1893.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE 46TH YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Receipts.

To balance at 31st December, 1891		$11,565,813 38
To premiums received on new policies and renewals	$1,719,351 97	
To extra risks	1,084 99	
To fines	530 09	
To interest earned on investments and profits on debentures, etc.	623,110 45	
		2,344,077 40
		$13,909,890 78

Payments.

By expense account	$ 204,446 17	
By re-assurance premiums	11,438 00	
By claims by death	$ 633,585 00	
By claims by matured endowments	58,300 00	
	691,885 00	
By cancelled (purchased) policies	69,761 90	
By profits of Mutual Branch "bonus"	$ 90,904 69	
By Cash	34,125 05	
By diminution of premiums	174,575 80	
	301,610 54	
By dividends on stock	25,000 00	
By annuities	400 00	
	$ 1,404,534 51	
Balance of assets, as per general abstract of assets and liabilities	12,505,356 27	
	$13,909,890 78	

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

Audited and approved,
(Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.

The Canada Life Assurance Company,
Hamilton, 20th March, 1893.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Assets.

Cash on hand, $43.93, and in banks, $67,209.83	$ 67,253 76	
Mortgages on real estate—value in account	9,054,444 51	
Debentures—value in account (par value):		
City	302,312	
County	84,373 34	
Township	176,899 61	
Town	704,815 58	
Village	622,408 66	
Rolling Stock Company	101,000 00	
Loan Companies	150,000 00	
Dorchester Bridge Company	5,000 00	
Railway bonds	80,855 32	
Street Railway bonds	473 37	
Cotton Company bonds	301,000 00	
Water Works bonds	425,000 00	
United States Government bonds	127,280 00	
	$ 2,920,377 05	
Bank Stocks	630,539 30	
Loan Companies' stock	40,953 00	
Railway Companies' stock	301,293 14	
Dominion Telegraph Company stock	5,173 50	
Gas Companies' stock	121,996 39	
Newfoundland Government inscribed stock	50,535 13	
Loans on policies	1,209,596 63	
Loans on stocks, etc.	2,057,727 97	
Real estate, head office, branches, etc.	254,651 97	
Rents on half-credit policies in force	101,361 68	
Ground rents (present value)	850 56	
Office Furniture	7,139 10	
Suspense account—balance of items awaiting arrangement	584 16	
	$13,605,356 27	

Other Assets.

Cash in agents' or others' hands, building, outstanding by share of premiums which have been accounted for	$ 237,814 71	
Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies and payable within nine months	121,971 73	
	$359,186 44	
Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collection	35,918 64	
	323,267 80	
Accrued interest on debentures, etc.	240,505 75	
	$13,077,129 82	

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid up	$ 125,000 00	
Proprietors' account	52,075 97	
Assurance, annuity and profit fund	11,976,158 51	
NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted $20,787.44, as it is paid for death claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not presented valid discharges, and $13,460.00 for vested profits on the above unpaid death claims, and "Cash and Bonus" profits unpaid at 31st December, 1892, nearly all since paid.		
Reserve profit on mutual policies	162,111 79	
Special reserve on account of 4 per cent. bonds	250,000 00	
	$13,605,356 27	

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

Audited and approved,
(Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.

The Canada Life Assurance Company,
Hamilton, Ont., 20th March, 1893.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

We hereby certify that we have examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the "General Abstract of Assets and Liabilities to the 31st of December last," and find the same to be correct.

(Signed,) ADAM BROWN,
N. MERRITT,
JOHN STUART.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices,
Hamilton, 5th April, 1893.

I certify that I verified the balance of cash on 31st of December last.

(Signed,) F. W. GATES.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices,
Hamilton, 5th April, 1893.

AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1893.

To the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company:

GENTLEMEN,—I have completed my audit of the Company's books for the year, which closed on the 31st December, 1892, and examination of the securities representing the investments and loans of the Company as existing at that date.

I have pleasure in certifying the accuracy of the books and agreement therewith, of the statements of "Receipts and Payments," and "Assets and Liabilities," signed by me, which are a correct exhibit of the Company's affairs. I also certify that the securities were found in perfect order and in accordance with the statements; also that the cash and bank balances were duly verified.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG,
Auditor.

Hamilton, 20th March, 1893.

PRESIDENT RAMSAY'S REMARKS.

In rising to move the adoption of the report Mr. Ramsay said:

The report of the Directors now before you explains that the business of the past year was largely in excess of any of its predecessors. It amounted to $6,796,670 of new assurances, not far off three times what we did twenty years ago, and nearly 50 per cent. more than the new assurances of ten years ago. The business was confined altogether to our healthful Canadian climate, Newfoundland and the State of Michigan, with a few risks from elsewhere introduced to us by friends interested in the Company. This large business could have been greatly exceeded had we thought it wise to incur the extra risks of assurances in foreign countries, and what was equally important, the increased expenses such business would make necessary. The colossal amount of assurances of our great American competitors is to a very considerable extent obtained from that class of business with the largely increased expenses which it involves and the very considerable reduction of the profits paid to Policy-holders, to whom the enormous business alluded to brings no advantage whatever, but on the contrary it has so diminished the profits they are receiving as to create some dissatisfaction. The public does not at once discriminate between these companies and others doing business on a different principle, so some injustice and injury in that way being done to all companies. The matter is a simple one, however, which any business man will readily understand if he will consider what advantage it can be for a firm doing a business which yields a profit of 20 per cent. to increase the business, and, at the same time, and in greater ratio, the expenses, so as to reduce the profit to but 10 per cent. on the same capital. Our percentage of expenses is a moderate one, comparing favorably with other companies, and its gradual reduction each year is an important feature for assurers.

To show you the progress of the Company I may state that twenty years ago its business amounted to eleven million dollars; ten years ago it reached thirty millions, and to-day it is sixty millions.

The assets now amount to over thirteen million dollars, having been increased last year by over a million, and these large investments receive the constant attention of the Board and the Management. The comparative low rate of interest now prevailing on the best class of securities a good deal affects the profits returns from that source, a result from which, however, our Company is not singular in suffering.

The income of the year was $2,344,077, it having been doubled in the last ten years. We paid for death and endowment claims the sum of $691,885, but the total death claims of the year amounted to $771,726, the balance of which was awaiting the production of proofs of death or title, to discharge the Company. While this sum is a considerable one, it is within the amount expected and provided for, although I may mention that besides having, as the report states, a good many deaths from la grippe and the numerous illnesses by which it is succeeded, we had also last year an unusual number of deaths from sudden and what may be called uncontrollable causes. For example, ten of our policy-holders, for $42,300, died by drowning and other accidents; two for $3000 were murdered and five for $13,000 were the unfortunate victims of suicide, making altogether an amount of loss from such causes as we had not before experienced. Notwithstanding that, however, the year's income from interest was within $10,000 of the amount of the death claims paid, leaving, it may be said, after paying expenses and other charges, the year's premium receipts in the company's hands for accumulation.

A stated by the report, the successful results of our branch for the State of Michigan induced us lately to make a

HARWOOD ON HIS VICTORY.

THE LIBERAL MEMBER FOR VAUDREUIL ON THE RESULT.

Though the Manitoba School Question was Discussed He Claims That Tariff Reform Did it.

Mr. H. S. Harwood, the newly elected Liberal member for Vaudreuil County, ever was in town to-day, at the residence of his son, Dr. Harwood, 408 St. Denis street. Mr. Harwood does not appear unduly elated over his success, of which he and his friends had been confident from the first. "The whole campaign was made on the tariff reform issue," said he to a STAR reporter. "At one or two meetings a little was said on the Manitoba school question, but tariff reform was the great issue. You see the population of Vaudreuil county is entirely a farming one, the only approach to a factory from one end to another being a little carding mill at Hudson. Now in former times the farmers had been accustomed to do a brisk business with the States, shipping thither horses, horned cattle, sheep, hay, straw and other products. They naturally feel the want of the American market a great deal. The result of yesterday is all the more significant when it is borne in mind that Vaudreuil has always been a Conservative county and in fact is strongly Conservative still. We owe our success to the fact that a number of Conservatives supported the Liberal candidate, because they have discovered that the present policy of the Government is ruining them. Why, according to the census of 1891, the population of the county has diminished by 700 in ten years.

"Was there a large vote polled yesterday?"

"Fairly so; but the bad condition of the roads prevented a number of electors from coming to the different stations. There are about two hundred and forty electors of the county living on the border, who have also got votes in Soulanges. These have to drive in eight or nine miles to the nearest polling station; otherwise my majority would have been larger."

"Did the Soulanges Canal question come up during the contest."

"Oh, yes, and our opponents made the most of it. Government contractors and engineers all used their best efforts. One gentleman was particularly active, and it is possible that his name may be brought before the notice of the Parliament next session. He told the farmers whose land is to be expropriated for the canal that if they voted for the Conservative candidate they would receive twice as heavy an award than if they voted for me.

"Was there much money actually spent?"

"None to my own side. The campaign was conducted by my friends who gave their services gratuitously."

"And the other side?"

"They did not spend as much as they would have liked to, because they were closely watched. Besides it is my own and the general opinion that the two gentlemen who are entrusted with the distribution of Conservative funds among the electors of Vaudreuil, keep most of it for themselves.

"No; the Manitoba School question did not affect the result much. Mr. Lariviere, the member for Provencher, Man., was present at a meeting at Isle Perrot during the week, and spoke on the subject, defending the attitude of the Government, but Mr. Dandurand replied and worsted him on all points, bringing the meeting thoroughly with him.

Several Conservative lawyers were spoken to this morning on the subject of the result of the Vaudreuil election. The principal causes assigned were the personal popularity of Mr. Harwood, the lack of organization among the Conservatives, and the absence of Mr. Chapleau. One gentleman expressed the opinion that Mr. Harwood was the only Liberal who could possibly have carried the county.

Meetings were held at Vaudreuil and Rigaud last evening in honor of the victory of Mr. Harwood. That at Vaudreuil was addressed by Messrs. Harwood, M.P.; Dawson, M.P.; J. L. Leduc, de la Durantaye and M. Feron and Dr. Pilon, while the speakers at Rigaud were Dr. Lalonde, Mr. H. Larochelle and others.

Mr. Harwood was at the Court House this morning for the purpose of withdrawing his deposit in the contestation of Mr. McMillan's election a twelve month ago. Mr. Harwood will address the Club National to-morrow night.

Press Comment.

Le Monde says: "The election in Vaudreuil took place principally on these three questions—tariff reform, Manitoba school question and the unjust distribution of federal patronage. Both went into the fight with great vigor, bringing forward their best speakers and their ablest organizers. Coming immediately after a very exciting session, this election is of more than ordinary importance. The Liberals have come out victorious; their majority is quite large. *La Presse*—"The party newspapers will draw their own conclusions from the result of the Vaudreuil election. It is doubtful, however, if any of them will ascertain the real cause and deduce therefrom logical conclusions." *La Presse*, which has not for its mission to catechise people in political matters, merely registers to-day Mr. Harwood's success, and allows public sentiment to explain the true meaning of the Liberal victory."

The Proposed Conference.

The Underwriters raised the insurance rates, the Finance Committee thought that a serious matter and suggested that the City Council appoint a special committee to confer with the Underwriters. The Council at its last meeting acted upon the suggestion and after a long and rather fruitless discussion appointed such committee. To-morrow at 11 o'clock was the time selected for the Conference, but now arises the question who has the right to select the time and place of the meeting. So far the selection has been made by the civic authorities, but the Underwriters take exception to it. The meeting of the Committee was called in the usual way by a letter addressed to each member and a similar one was sent to the secretary of the Underwriters' Association. The letter read as follows:

"Special committee to confer with the Underwriters.

"SIR,—You are requested to attend a meeting of the above committee in the committee room of the City Hall, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely."

This was signed by the City Clerk. The following reply has been received from the Underwriters:

"CITY CLERK,

"SIR,—I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday and having submitted the same to the regular meeting of the Fire Underwriters, held to-day, am instructed to reply that if any committee of council desire to confer with them they will be happy to appoint representatives to meet the Committee at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon.

The letter is signed by the secretary of the Association. The Civic Committee was appointed not only to confer with the insurance underwriters but to take into consideration the question of fires and their management. They will have plenty to do to-morrow forenoon. One difficulty in the way of the meeting is the calling of the meeting of the chairmen at ten o'clock the same forenoon, as several chairmen are on the special committee.

Arrival of Immigrants.

A nine o'clock this morning a special train arrived at Bonaventure station bringing about 200 immigrants from the steamship "Lake Ontario," nineteen of whom were for Montreal, four for Petrolia, three for Toronto, and the remainder to be distributed throughout the Western States. Taken as a whole they seemed very happy and hopeful and looked well fed. They were met by the immigration agent here and after a stay of three quarters of an hour for refreshments the train left for the West. About 300 more will arrive here at 2 p.m. by C.P.R. special from SS. "Lake Ontario" *en route* for Manitoba and the North-West.

Yesterday about 400 immigrants, from the SS. "Stavonia," left for Manitoba, the North-West and the United States.

The "Peruvian" is now in Halifax with 600 more on board who will arrive here to-morrow by Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. Their ultimate destinations is as yet unknown.

CITY ITEMS.

The Rev. J. B. Silcox, of Oakland, Cal., has accepted the call to the pulpit of the Emmanuel Congregational Church in this city. Mr. Silcox expects to arrive in Montreal on the 15th of May. In the meantime, the pulpit will continue to be filled by the Rev. Dr. Barbour, Principal of the Congregational College, under whom Mr. Silcox was educated for the ministry.

The Oxford application came up before the Commissioners this afternoon. Mr. Carson declared that he withdrew the opposition because all the names on the list were not those of qualified voters, but he asked the Commissioners to use their discretion. The proprietor promised to open a place next door to his saloon to provide meals. If this is done the application will be granted.

The annual meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Club was held last evening, Sir Joseph Hickson being chairman. The reports were very satisfactory, the Club having had one of the best years in its history. A comfortable surplus was on hand. The secretary, Mr. C. Christie, resigned his position, being awarded a vote of thanks in retiring. The question of passing a by-law to allow "round" games in the Club was discussed at length, but action was deferred. The following Committee was appointed for the year: Sir Joseph Hickson, Col. Massey, E. Lafleur, C. Christie, A. A. Thibeaudeau, Geo. Starke, W. Alex. Caldwell, John Atkin and R. W. H. Smith.

A break occurred in the the thirty-inch main on Sherbrooke street, between Drummond and Mountain streets, about ten o'clock last night. The water department, on being notified, at once despatched a number of workmen to make the necessary repairs. The men worked all night and another gang was put on to-day in order that the repairs might be completed to-night. The break was due partly to the action of the frost and partly to the pipes not having been properly bedded when they were laid, about three years ago. Mr. Davis says he expects many more such breaks during the next few weeks. There are three water pipes on Sherbrooke street and consequently the residents in this case suffered little or no inconvenience, being supplied through the other pipes while the repairs were being made.

Notwithstanding the set back that the St. James street widening has got, the Notre Dame street expropriation goes quietly along. Yesterday afternoon lot No. 55 of the expropriation plan was taken up and evidence as to its value was given by the proprietor's witnesses. The lot, which is situated on the corner of Richmond and Notre Dame streets, is the property of the estate Stanley C. Bagg, the witnesses for which, Messrs. Simon Lesage and Joseph Perrault, estimated the value to be $3 per foot for the part on the corner, and $2 for the rest. This afternoon the city's witnesses will be examined and it is probable that the city will offer $2.50 per foot for the corner and $1.75 for the remainder. On April 18 proceedings will be begun in the expropriation of the first section of Notre Dame street, from Chaboillez square to Guy street, the commissioners for this section being Messrs. Louis Allard, J. H. Kennedy and S. St. Onge.

An old Montreal merchant, Mr. George Hadrill, sr., died in this city yesterday at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Hadrill was stricken down with an attack of grip last January and since that time has never left the house. He expired at the residence of Mr. Archibald McCall, his son-in-law, 20 McKay street. Mr. Hadrill was a native of London, England, and conducted a dry goods business in this city for many years, the firm name being George Hadrill & Co. Retiring from business a few years ago, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Hadrill has since lived in retirement. Mr. Hadrill leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters. Mr. George Hadrill, jr., secretary of the Board of Trade, is the eldest son. Another son is Mr. A. W. Hadrill, the secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association. The funeral of the late Mr. Hadrill will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 from the residence of Mr. McCall.

Protestant School Commissioners.

The Protestant School Board met this morning at 9.30, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar in the chair. The Ven. Archdeacon Evans, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Aldermen Thompson, McBride and Wilson were also present. The treasurer's report showed an approximate revenue of $175,400, with disbursements amounting to $166,230, leaving a surplus of $9170. Some discussion arose in regard to school exhibits at the World's Fair. The position of superintendent had been allotted the Rev. E. J. Rexford, who had resigned. The secretary was instructed to write the Hon. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. J. C. Stevenson, asking for their services in the connection. A number of communications were submitted, amongst which was a letter from J. K. Shuttleworth, asking the use of the High School Assembly Hall for the use of a musical club organized in the east end. The secretary was directed to write asking for further particulars regarding the club. Miss Kirkman's request for a year's leave of absence, in order to allow her to visit England, was granted. Applications for employment as teachers were submitted for consideration from Mr. W. A. Ryan, Miss Pickett, Miss Murray, B.A.; Miss Mewhort, B.A.; Miss Ellison Mackie, and Miss McLeod, B.A. In reply to Alderman Wilson, who desired information on the subject, it was explained that there were no free scholars in the High School, except the children of teachers. There was a certain number whose tuition was paid by the Government, but they could not be called free.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. A. Dyer has returned to town from a visit to New York.

Mrs. Granville C. Cunningham has left town, on a visit to Toronto.

Mr. Willis Stephen left Los Angeles to-day for San Francisco en route home.

Mr. F. X. Garneau, Quebec, left last week for England, by the "Labrador."

Mr. J. B. Lambkin, Halifax, returned from England by the "Vancouver."

Mr. R. White, Brockville, solicitor to the Canadian Pacific Railway, is in town.

Mr. F. A. Folger, superintendent of the Pembroke & Kingston Railway, is in town.

Commander Wakeham, Canadian delegate to the International Fishery Commission, is in town.

Mrs. J. R. Hutchins and Mrs. Marler, who have been spending some days in New York, have returned to town.

Messrs. Ross and Mackenzie, the millionaire street railway contractors, at present making a tour of the world, are in Rome.

Sir Donald Smith has sufficiently recovered from the effect of his recent indisposition to be out, and yesterday, for the first time, was allowed to go to his office.

Mr. C. E. Kaulbach, M.P. for Lunenburg, N. S., father of Mrs. Warwick Ryand, passed through Montreal yesterday, on his return from Ottawa, en route to Nova Scotia.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, on Tuesday last, Mayor Desjardins was elected honorary president. The Mayor has accepted the office.

Mr. W. R. Andrews, freight agent to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Chicago, left on Sunday evening for Ottawa to superintend the transhipment of the Canadian exhibit to the World's Fair.

Mr. W. C. Buckley, formerly of Montreal and late of Chicago, has been admitted a partner in the Southwick Oil Co. Mr. Buckley still continues manager of the branch house at Chicago for his firm.

DEATHS.

MORRISSEY—On April 13, at 504 Lagauchetiere street, Catharine Morrissey, aged 70 years, a native of Co. Louth, Ireland. Funeral will take place from 504 Lagauchetiere street, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

MILLEN—At Chatham, P. Q., on the 10th inst. Susannah O'Brien, beloved wife of James Millen, aged 84 years.

PRESTON—In this city, April 13, David Preston, Mechanical Superintendent C. P. R. Funeral from General Hospital at 8 a.m. to-morrow to Windsor Street Station.

THE WEATHER.

11 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Strong southerly to westerly and northwesterly winds; local showers or thunder storms, turning a good deal colder at night; chilly to-morrow.

Readings by Hearn and Harrison's standard thermometer this day: Max., 56; min., 40. Same date, last year: Max., 46; min., 32. Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 29.30; 12 m., 29.26.

THE ICE IS BREAKING.

THE ST. LAWRENCE WILL SOON BE OPEN TO NAVIGATION.

No Marked Change in the Harbor, However—Some Merchants Moving Goods—Boats Likely to be Detained.

While there are yet no appearances of a flood here, some of the merchants who have goods in the districts liable to inundation are taking no chances, and are commencing to move their goods to the upper stories of their buildings. One merchant who suffered by the last flood was in the Harbor Office to-day enquiring of the harbor officials about the chances of a flood. He stated that he had already started to put his stock in a place of safety, and he knew of several of his neighbors who were doing the same. The rain to-day and last night is expected to hasten a shove, which may now come about the end of the week. In the harbor the ice is noticeably weaker and is covered with water in a number of places. There is now quite a broad break outside of the grand pier, while the ice above the bridge is looking more rough and broken. The water has risen only an inch since yesterday. A letter was received at the harbor commissioners' office this morning from the secretary of the pilot's committe. It stated that a late opening of navigation was now certain and that in all likelihood there would be a number of vessels detained at Quebec till the channel between that port and Montreal is clear. Under these circumstances it is suggested that the buoy contractors station tugs at Cap a la Roche and Lake St. Peter, so as to be able to place some of the black buoys on the South shore at once. The high tides take place about the second or third of May, and these are depended upon to clear the river of ice, and to break the ice bridge at Cape Rouge.

Mr. J. A. Pare, of Lachine, states that while out duck shooting yesterday in the middle of Lake St. Louis, large fields of ice came down by the north channel, the strong south-east wind bringing the ice down. Half of the lake ice is down, Mr. Pare says, and he states that the rest may come down at any time. The water is low, but is rising slowly. On some of the shoals the ice is five feet thick, in other places it is very thin. An adventurous crossing from Longueuil was made yesterday by an unknown man. He came over from Longueuil with a horse and waggon accompanied by a small boy. The water in some places was over the hubs of the wheels, but he reached to within a short distance of the Montreal side safely. There, however, he was unable to reach the shore with his horse owing to the deep water. He therefore sent the horse back and reached the shore on top of some logs. Quite a number of spectators witnessed the incident. The following special reports have been received about the river:

SOREL, April 13.—Last night's strong gale and rain has broken up ice which is shoving past here. The Richelieu River will be clear this afternoon.

VALLEYFIELD, April 13.—Great change in ice since yesterday.

BATISCAN, April 13.—Ice badly damaged yesterday.

BERTHIERVILLE, April 13.—Ice very bad; water rose seven inches; still rising.

THREE RIVERS, April 13.—River rose 5 inches last night. Ice bridge showing indication of breaking.

ST. ANNES DE BELEVUE, April 13.—Ice passed down all day yesterday. Lake clear about two miles above.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Two Big Lines Withdraw Their Current Rate System.

The Allan and Dominion Steamship lines have, it is understood, decided to do away with the "current rate" system in connection with the shipment of live stock. This will be good news to exporters, who have for a long time past "kicked" against this system unavailingly. Heretofore both these lines have refused to fix a definite rate on the cattle they shipped, and the exporters had to put their cattle on board and wait till they received their bills before they knew what they would have to pay for the transportation of their cattle. These two big companies, however, are falling this season into line with the other steamship people of the port, and now propose to name a definite rate before they book the cattle. The cattle exporters say the Allan and Dominion people have done this, not because they wanted to, but because on account of the poor prospects there is greater competition between the different steamship companies for business. However, the exporters glad ly welcome the change. There has been some improvement in the position of affairs on the other side lately, the British markets having taken a change for the better. Exporters are commencing to take more interest in the trade and business is just about commencing. Pending the opening of navigation here it is likely that a few lots will be exported via Halifax. In fact, Mr. John Prince has a bunch on the "Barcelona," out of Halifax this week. The rate is said to be 40 shillings, and a $2 rail freight to Halifax will bring the price up to about 50s. Some more enquiry has developed here also, but the stumbling block seems to be what the rate is to be. The steamship people have talked 50 shillings, but this is away above the ideas of exporters. Two Johnston line boats are said to have been taken at 40s and this rate may fix the opening figure.

Canada Life Insurance Company.

The report in to-day's STAR of the Canada Life Insurance Company will be read with widespread interest. The Canada Life Insurance Company is in a pronounced sense a reflex of Canadian enterprise, sagacity and business ability. Canadians rejoice in its prosperity.

"LISTER" AND "LANDERKIN."

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 13.—Mr. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs, informed a STAR correspondent to-day that he gave the orders for the seizure of Arnoldi's brass dogs. Mr. Arnoldi, in July, 1891, it appears, paid $35 as duty to the local Customs, but never made an entry. To dispose of the matter, Mr. Wallace ordered "Lister" and "Landerkin" to be taken into custody pending an investigation. The law provides that smuggled goods can be seized until six years after the offence is committed.

In the Cyclone's Path.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—A despatch from Ypsilanti says: A cyclone struck here last night, coming from the south-east and sweeping everything in its path. The storm took a strip through the business portion of the town. Cleary's Business College and Curtis' Carriage Factory are in ruins, the Hawkins House and Occidental Hotel are badly damaged, and the roofs of half the stores were blown off. Twenty store fronts were also smashed in. The post office building was demolished and the mail is scattered in the street. No one is hurt severely. The loss of property is estimated at $25,000.

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., April 13.—In the path of the cyclone between May View and Lexington eight persons were killed outright and three more will probably die from their wounds. Twenty-five others were wounded.

HURON, Mich., April 13.—The cyclone struck Chesterfield, a few minutes after 7 o'clock. Two freight cars standing on a side track were blown across the main track just a few minutes ahead of the Toronto express, due in Detroit at 9.45 p.m. This train does not stop at Chesterfield, but passes through at a terrific rate of speed. The engineer of the express saw the freight cars on the track, but before he could slacken speed he had run into the ditch and the three coaches piled up on each other. The baggageman was the only one seriously hurt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—A furious blizzard is raging at Bismarck, Dakota.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 13.—The town of Bohlenville, Miss., was wiped out of the face of the earth yesterday by a double visitation of wind and fire. The only known white person killed was Mrs. Emma Luck. It is said 25 or 30 negroes were killed.

SALEM, Mo., April 13.—Seven persons were killed and six persons wounded in the cyclone at Coudrey.

YPSALANTIC, Mich., April 13.—A report has reached here that the town of Saline, in Wash Pena county, nine miles south of here, was destroyed by a cyclone last night. Saline had a population of 1200 or 1400.

FINANCIAL.

The London markets remain dull, with trading in foreign securities at almost a standstill. The failure of the English-Scottish and Australian Bank, with liabilities of £6,000,000 was a surprise and causes much uneasiness in financial circles.

The money market is firm at 1¼ to 1½ p. c. for call loans and 1¼ for three months' bills. The Bank of England rate remains steady at 2½ p. c. Grand Trunks closed to-day at 50½ for 1st pref. and 39½ for 2nd pref.

The New York money market was a fraction easier to-day, and the demand fair. The ease in money tends to harden exchange rates. Call loans were made at 4 p. c. and three funds, which are in good supply, 5½ to 6 p. c. as to names and date. Sterling exchange is firm. The posted rates were 4.87 for sixties and 4.89 for demand. Actual rates were 4.86½ to 4.86¾ for sixties and 4.88 to 4.88½ for demand, and 4.88¾ to 4.89 for Cables. Commercials were 4.86, and documentaries 4.85½ and Paris francs 5.17¾ for long and 5.15 for short.

Wall street bankers state that about $2,000,000 will be shipped to Europe next Saturday.

Advices from New York to-day to Lamontagne, Clarke & Co. stated that distillers succeeded sugar as the leader this morning, opening about 2 points off on the result of the meeting at Peoria yesterday, with the recommendation to issue some fifteen million bonds and the showing that the company was in straits for ready money.

Sugar, gas, lead and cotton oil were all weak in sympathy and as the industrials practically monopolized the market, the tone generally was weak. An interview with Secretary Carlisle was quoted in which it was admitted that if necessary the hundred million gold reserve would be drawn upon and that if the demand still continued then bonds would be issued. Chicago wired that Governor Crouse had signed the Nebraska rate law which makes rates twenty per cent. under the present tariff, and the Grangers were inclined to weakness in consequence, although no decline worth mentioning was established. Richmond Terminal was again strong, with persistent buying of the common stock, and it was announced that a meeting held this afternoon would be followed by publication of the Drexels' plans. The foreign situation came to the front to-day. The labor troubles and general depression in trade abroad gave little encouragement to hopes of foreign buying of our securities. Dullness continued through the early afternoon, with heaviness in Grangers and industrials.

The outlook does not improve and liquidation seems to be the order of the day.

There is no change in the local situation. Money is plentiful, but rates to brokers have not eased. Call loans are still stiff at 5½ to 6 p.c., and for prime mercantile paper the rate is 6 to 6½ per cent. Sterling exchange is easier. We quote: Sixties 9-5-16 to 9⅜ and demand drafts, 9 11-16 to 9 13-16 between banks. Counter rates for sixties, 9⅜ to 9⅝, and sight, 9 15-16 to 10 1-16. Cables, 10 1-16 to 10⅛, documentary sixties, 9⅜ to 9½. New York funds, 1-16 to 1-32 discount, and ⅛ to ¼ prem. over the counter.

The Street Railway Board held a meeting this afternoon and passed an interim dividend of 4 per cent.

The local stock market was dull and featureless. Street Railway was very strong and changed hands at 191. Gas was firmer, sellers feeling that the stock is worth a great deal more than buyers offer for it. A small lot sold this morning at 201. Telegraph were placed at 145 and Canadian Pacific at 84. Cable Co. were steady at 168 and "Rights" brought $45. Royal Electric Bonds sold at par. Banks were quiet, a share of merchants at 164½ being the only business at the morning session.

MORNING SALES.—Merchants 164½; 6000 Royal Electric Bonds at par; 100 Telegraph x. d. 145; 75 Gas 201; 75 C. P. R. 84; 50 Cable 168¾-75 Do Rights 45; 50 Street Railway 191.

AFTERNOON SALES.

6 Bank of Montreal 232.
25 Peoples 117.
27 Gas 201, 100do 200, 550 do 200½.
25 Electric 199½.
125 C. P. R. 84.
50 Cable 167¾; 25 do Rights 45.
100 Str. Ry. 190; 275 do 191.
25 Dom. Cotton 135.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, 9 St. Sacrament street.

	April 13. Ask.	Bid.	April 12. Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	84	83¾	85	84
Do do Land Bonds	....	....	....	106
Commercial Cable	146	147	146	147¼
Do do Rights	45	46	46	46
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	10¼	10	10¾	10
Do do pref.	26½	25½	28	25½
Montreal Telegraph	147	144	145	143¾
Do do Xd	....	....	....	....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	73	71	73	70½
Montreal St. Ry. Co.	192½	190½	191½	190
Do do N. S.	....	....	....	....
Montreal Gas Co	201	200½	201	200½
Bell Telephone Co.	155	145	155	....
Do do Bonds	....	....	....	....
Royal Electric	210	165	....	....
Do do Bonds	100	99½	100	99½
Bank of Montreal	235	231½	234	230
Do do x. d.	....	....	....	....
Ontario Bank	....	121	....	121
Bank of N. S.	....	....	....	....
People's Bank	120	117	120	115
Molsons Bank	178	....	175	....
Bank of Toronto	....	256	....	256
Jacques Cartier Bank	....	....	....	....
Merchants Bank	167½	164	167	163
E. Townships Bank	....	....	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	130	....	130
La Banque Nationale	....	....	160	....
Union Bank	....	103½	....	103½
Can. Bank of Commerce	149	146¾	148	146½
La Banque Ville Marie	....	....	85	....
Hochelaga Bank	135	125	140	135
Merchants Bank, Halifax	....	138	....	138
Intercolonial Coal	42½	30	42½	30
Do do pref.	....	....	....	....
North-West Land Co.	85	....	85	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....	....	....
Canada Paper Co.	125	....	125	....
Canada Central Bonds	....	118	....	118
Champ. & St. Law. Bonds	104½	101½	104½	101½
Canada Cotton Bonds	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton	139½	135	140	135½
Do do Bonds	....	....	....	....
Can. Col'd Cot. Mills Co.	105	98	102½	98
Do do. do. Bonds	102¼	100	102¾	....
National Cordage Co.	....	....	....	....
Merchants Man'f Co.	155	135	150	135
Dom. Cotton Mills Co.	136	130	137	134½
Do. do. Bonds	....	....	....	....
New England Paper Co.	....	....	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	140	125	140	125
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	100	....	100	....
Accident Ins. Co.	50	....	50	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the STAR by MacDougall Bros., Stock Brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street.

	April 13. Op'g.	Cl'g.	April 12. Op'g.	Cl'g.
Atchison	24¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
C. B. & Q.	96½	94⅝	96	96¾
Canadian Pacific	83½	83½	....	....
C. C. C. & I.	50½	49¾	50¾	....
New York Central	108¾	107⅝	....	....
Chicago Gas	90	88⅝	90	90¼
C. Southern	56	....	....	56⅝
Del. & Hudson	130½	....	....	....
Del., L. & W.	144¾	143	144¾	....
Erie	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	....
Do 2nd pref.	....	97	....	97
N. Y. L. E. & W.	33¾	33	33	33¾
Erie, a West	....	....	....	....
Ill. Central	....	....	....	....
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Lou. N. Alab.	74¼	....	74¼	74¼
Lake Shore	132¾	130	133¾	132¾
Mich. Central	....	....	....	....
St. P. M. & Man.	....	....	116¾	....
Man. Elev	169	164¼	165	165¼
Miss. Pacific	53¾	49⅞	53¾	53⅞
Lead Trust, cash	41	39⅝	41	41¼
N. Pacific	16⅞	....	17	....
Do pref.	42¾	41	42¾	....
Chic. & N. West.	113¾	111¾	113¾	113¾
Do pref.	....	....	142	....
Ohio & Mis.	....	....	....	....
St. P. & Omaha	55¾	55¼	55¾	....
Do pref.	....	....	120	....
North American	....	10¾	11	10¾
Ont. & Western	17¼	17⅛	....	....
Pacific Mail	21¾	....	22	....
Pullman Car	203	....	202	....
Reading	25¾	22¾	25¾	23¾
Rock Island	87¾	86¾	87¾	87¾
Rich. & Term.	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¾
St. Paul	78¾	77	78	76¾
Do pref.	....	....	....	....
Sugar R.	103	101¼	101¼	103½
Do pref.	....	92¾	....	98¾
Texas Pacific	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	37¾	37¼	37¾	36
West. Union	94¾	93¾	94¾	94¾
Wabash	19½	19¼	19½	....
Do pref.	29¾	21¾	29¾	29¾
Wheeling	....	....	17	....
Sterling Ex.	487	....	487	....
Money	4	....	....	4
Pac. in London	80¾	80¾	81¼	80¾
Nat. Cordage	80¾	63	80¾	80¾
Duluth	....	....	....	....
Do pref.	....	....	....	....
Dis. Cattle Feed	37	36¾	36¾	35

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by Messrs. W. L. R. Jackson & Co., brokers, 1761 Notre Dame st. (P. O. Box 928). Montreal, April 13, 1893.

In New York. Posted.	Actual.		Between Banks. Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter
		N. Y. Funds	1-16@¼ dis	par@¼	
4.87	4.86¾@4.87	Sterling 60 days sight	⅛@¼	par@⅛	
4.89	4.88¼@4.89	Do demand	9 11-16@9 13-16	9 13-16@9 15-16	
	4.86¾@4.87	Do Cables	10 1-16@10⅛		
5.12½	5.17½@	France (Paris) Long			
5.17½	5.15	France (Paris) Short			
		Money in London, 1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in Bank of England rate, 2½ per cent.			

The Market Very Quiet.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Post's financial article says: The general stock market was very quiet this morning, but there were several noteworthy movements, notwithstanding President Greenleaf's report to the Distilling Company's directors with the announcement that the dividends would be suspended and bonds issued, which was published in the morning papers and everybody knew a break in securities would follow. The news, however, had been so far discounted in yesterday's decline that the break of to-day's early trading was only two points in Manhattan, on the other hand, ran up 3 to 4 points on the decision of the rapid transit committee. The only other points of interest in the market were in Richmond stocks, all of which sold off again. A double result of their manipulated advance yesterday and of the sympathy with the break in whiskey. The great majority of the stocks on the list remained wholly idle.

Reaction in Chicago May Wheat.

May wheat opened this morning at 86c, and continued excited, with the Bears in the ascendancy, the Bulls making strong efforts to force the market up without success. Amid frequent ups and downs the price went down to 80c, when a reaction took place, and 83 was reached, dropping again to 80½c by one o'clock; July wheat opened at 76½, dropping to 76c at noon.

CHICAGO.—Closing prices: WHEAT, 78¾ to ¾ N April, 80¾ May, 75¾ to 76 July, 76 Sept. CORN 40 N April, 46¾ July, 43¾ Sept. OATS—27¾ N April, 28¾ May, 28¾ June, 27¾ July, 27¾ Sept. PORK, $15.75 N April, $16.85 May, $17.02 July, $17.17 Sept. LARD, $9.80 N April, $10.00 May, $10.10 July, $10.20 Sept. SHORT RIBS, $9.40 N April, $9.50 May and July, $9.55 September.

NEW YORK.—Closing prices, WHEAT, 70¾ N April, 77¾ May, 78¾ June, 79¾ July. 80¾ Aug., 81¾ Sept., 84¾ B Dec. CORN, 40 April, 47¾ B May, 47¾ June, 48¾ B July. OATS, 34¾ April, 33¾ B May, 33¾ B June, 33¾ B July.

TOLEDO.—Closing prices: WHEAT, quiet, 73 cash, 73¾ B May, 75¾ B July and August. No. 3 soft, 67½ bid. CORN and OATS unchanged.

DULUTH.—Closing prices: WHEAT, No. 1 hard 67¾ April, 71 May, 74 July; No. 1 northern, 64¾ April, 68¾ May, 71¾ July; on track, 63. No. 2 northern, on track, 63¾.

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.

Special Notice.

Every Parisian novelty in Dress Trimmings can be purchased at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame st.

Mr. Moise Lafleur, shoemaker, No. 3635 Notre Dame st., St. Henry, says: I suffered for a long time from a cough which nothing seemed able to relieve. After having used two small bottles of Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine I was completely cured.

Everything new and Stylish in Ladies' Jackets and all outdoor garments can be procured at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame st.

What loneliness is more lonely than distrust?

Hood's Cures

Mrs. John Fenton
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beyond Description

Dyspepsia, Intense Misery.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

"No pen can describe the suffering I endured ten years from dyspepsia. I tried almost every medicine in the market, and consulted several good physicians without getting any relief. In fact, I had taken so much medicine that I had almost

Given Up Hope

of ever being any better when I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded that I must try it. It is just about a year ago that I began to take it, and it gave me relief very soon. But I continued with it until now I am entirely cured of the dyspepsia, and advise any one suffering from this complaint to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The truth of this statement I am glad to verify at any time." MRS. JOHN FENTON, 67 Pride St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Cabinets of Silverware,

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

SOLID SILVER from.....$100.00 to $500.00
FINE ELECTRO-PLATE...$ 50.00 to $150.00

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

The Best of Wedding Presents.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Henry Birks & Sons,

235-7 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. 86

1st or PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.

NOS. 2 AND 3 COMPANIES.

A meeting of the above companies will be held in the Armory on Saturday next at 8 o'clock p. m., sharp. Every member is requested to attend.

E. T. BARTLETT,
86 2 Captain.

Victoria Rifle Assoc'n.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the above Association will be held in the Armoury, Cathcart st., on

FRIDAY, 14TH APRIL,

at 8.30 p. m. Every member is requested to be present.

R. H. BROWN, Lt.,
86 2 Hon. Secy-Treas.

SHAKESPEARE.

A Reading of "The Merchant of Venice," in the Lecture Room of the Unitarian Church, Beaver Hall Hill,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18TH,

at 8 o'clock, by

MISS McCOBB.

Tickets 50c at Sheppard's, St. Catherine St. 86 1

Amherst Park Property

Montreal Street Railway Co.

An Interim Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared, and payable on and after 8th prox. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th April to 8th May, both days included.

E. LUSHER,
Secretary-Treasur